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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE GERMANS IN FRANCE

THE FIRST ROUND of the great international battle ended, so our editors agree after studying the censored and conflicting dispatches from Europe, "with the honors on the German side," tho there is equal unanimity in declaring that "the round is not decisive." Not only are there reports from Berlin telling of victories, but as the Syracuse *Herald* notes, "the announcement by the French War Office of the two or three days' engagements in southwestern Belgium and along the borders of Lorraine and Alsace leaves no doubt that the Anglo-French Allies have sustained serious reverses." The power of the German military machine, our editors now declare, has not been overestimated; tho halted and perhaps seriously delayed at Liége, it has now, as the Philadelphia *Ledger* puts it, "rolled back the Allies' defense from Switzerland to the North Sea." On August 3, it will be remembered, the German advance guard entered Belgium. The Belgian Army, with French aid, kept the Germans from entering Brussels till the 20th, and then retired behind the forts at Antwerp. The Kaiser's forces then overran practically all of Belgium, took Namur, fought the British near Mons, prest the Allies south over the border at several places, and succeeded in occupying Lille, Roubaix, and Valenciennes on the first line of French defense against an invasion from the north. At the same time the French towns of Longwy and Lunéville, farther east, were occupied after hard fighting, and the French invasion of Alsace and Lorraine was checked. Berlin reports of three specific victories are thus summarized by the New York *Tribune:*

"A German Army under Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria routed the French in the district east of Lunéville and Cirey. Further north in Lorraine, at Diedenhofen, on the Seille River, an army under the Prussian Crown Prince Wilhelm defeated the French advanced corps and drove them back in the direction of Longwy. Still farther north, at Neufchâteau, in the Ardennes forest region of southern Belgium, an army under the Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg pushed the French west toward the Meuse River near Sedan and Mézières."

The Tribune concludes that the war entered upon its second stage when the Germans "made good with their plan of seizing Belgium as a base of operations against France," and "arrived in full force" at the first line of French defenses. Later reports seemed to indicate a German advance through or past this line, and a possible German attempt to turn the Allies' left wing, and make a dash for Paris. The New York *Evening Sun* presents a more detailed description of what it calls the "failures" of the French counter-offensive in the first stage of the campaign, which should be read with an occasional reference to the maps in our issues of this week and last. To quote:

"The first failure was that of the Eastern French Army facing the German Army of the Rhine. This offensive had two different phases. One contemplated a movement through southern Alsace by Belfort and the passes of the Vosges, the other an advance by Lunéville between Metz and Strassburg and toward the lower Rhine at Mayence. The plain purpose was to roll back any German forces in the region and by defeating them compel the Germans to weaken their great army in western Belgium.

"In both Alsace and German Lorraine the offensive was temporarily successful. Saarburg, on the railroad between Metz and Strassburg, was occupied. French bulletins reported successes, including the capture of Mülhausen in Alsace. Then, suddenly, with no explanation, the French advance was reported to have terminated and the retiring troops were placed beyond Lunéville near Nancy. The only conceivable explanation for this was that the advancing force had been utterly defeated, if not routed. This the German bulletins squarely affirmed, claiming the capture of 150 cannon, while French rumor pointed to the failure of an army corps to do its work and the disgrace of a general.

"Much more obscure is the story of the repulse or rout of the French columns sent against the Army of the Moselle, evidently established in the Ardennes west of Luxemburg and north of Longwy, Verdun, and Stenay. Evidently the attempt was made to strike German corps advancing through the difficult Ardennes region. French bulletins admit the retreat of their columns beyond the Semois toward Verdun. German dispatches announce a crushing victory at Neufchâteau, even more complete than in Lorraine, with the capture of generals and many thousands of soldiers and the rout of the French.

"Finally, in Belgium around the Sambre and the Meuse and north of Maubeuge, an Anglo-French attack upon the German Army of the Meuse, coming south from Brussels, seems to have receded after desperate and possibly indecisive fighting because the sudden and utterly bewildering fall of Namur exposed the French flank on the Sambre to the German advance. . . . . .

"In sum, a French offensive against the Germans in three directions has come to grief. Following it the French and British have fallen back upon the lines prepared over long years by French engineers as the first line of defense in France. If the Allied armies have not been demoralized they have still the advantage of forts, field works, rivers, and hills in their favor, with complete railway lines to insure reenforcement and communication.

"On the other hand, if, as the Germans assert, their Army of the Moselle has routed the French force in front of it, the prospect is that a German advance between Verdun and Maubeuge will

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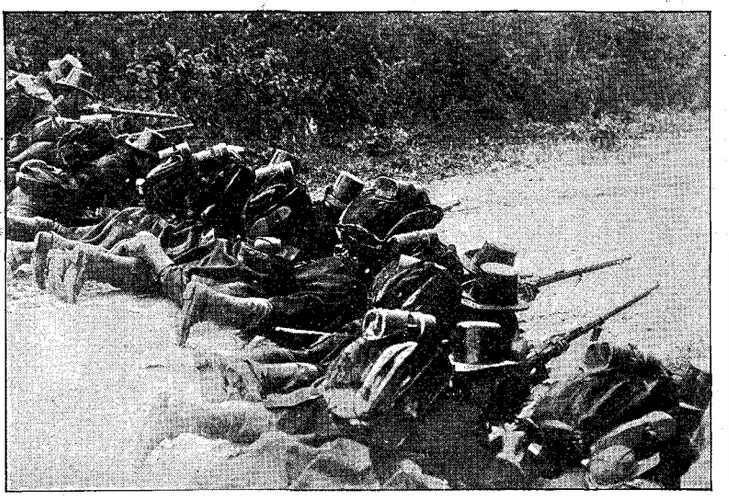

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BELGIAN SOLDIERS—AT REST AND AT WORK.

very shortly compel the Allies to fall back, if not upon Paris directly, upon the Rheims-Laon-La Fère barrier far in French territory.

"To the Germans' credit now are the conquest of Belgium and the defeat of the French counter-offensive. If the defeat was a rout they may have plenty of time to get to the Paris forts before the Russian advance becomes dangerous enough to compel weakening their western armies."

Even tho the French may be falling back upon their original line of defense, according to a prearranged plan, the New York *Evening Post* is observant enough to note "the very serious consideration that they must take up their original task under the depressing sense of preliminary defeat."

The German victories, rejoices the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, "are very real, very clear cut, and decisive—"

"German territory has been swept of the French and the German nation may repeat in unison: 'Lieb Vaterland, magst ruhig sein.' . . . . . .

"The shadow of the German Army spreads further toward its goal. The imperial hosts swarm into France, gray-clad and strong, unutterably strong. It is the strength of cold steel and cold, calculating intelligence."

The German war machine, declares the New York *Globe's* military expert "shows that its capacity for offense is terrific. . . . No other army in Europe could have made the progress it has made against the Allies in Belgium and on the Franco-German frontier in this time." The New York *Times* thinks it "well-nigh impossible to overrate the efficiency of the German nation in war." The most conspicuous elements in the German victory which appear in the dispatches are, according to the Springfield *Republican:*

"First, the wonderful organization which the world has long recognized, and which has made possible the swift massing of a superior force in a good strategic position, and, secondly, the proverbial difficulty in effective combination between allies. No doubt the Belgian field army intact has value, and will keep a considerable German force occupied in observing Antwerp, but the Allies got nothing like the full benefit of their numbers, and were taken in detail and pushed aside. It must be considered, too, that the most populous parts of Germany, with corresponding military resources, lie near the scene of hostilities, and that in a given time more troops could be sent into this area from Germany than from France. From now on conditions will be somewhat more equal in this respect, and while the French can put into the field only 4,000,000 men to 5,500,000 for Germany, they are enough for a stiff defense if their generals can keep their heads and avoid another Sedan. Every day gained by the French is a battle lost for the invaders."

With the same thought in mind which is exprest in these last words, the military expert of the New York *Times* declares that the military value of the German invasion of France "is much less than appears at first sight." The Allies, he explains, "in the furtherance of their general plan of campaign, might even give up the strong Abbeville-Rheims line and leave open to the German Army a line of advance on Paris, unobstructed by permanent fortifications, without any serious loss of military strength." For the Germans are not only fighting the Allies; "they may also be said to be fighting against time."

"They can not afford such Pyrrhic victories as would be required for a slow occupation of France by driving the allied armies back from one defensive position to another. In order to be free at an early date to concentrate sufficient force against the Russian invading armies to stop them and to drive them back out of Germany, the Austro-German armies on the French border must bend every effort to inflicting a decisive defeat upon the Allies without delay, even at the expense of enormous loss of life."

The outlook, thinks the New York *Herald's* "military correspondent," is that Russia will soon solve her problem of occupying East Prussia, crossing the Vistula, and taking or passing the German fortresses obstructing the path to Berlin. And several of our newspapers are profoundly imprest by the reported Russian successes in East Prussia, and the steady westward advance of the Czar's huge host. The German General Staff, the New York *Tribune* observes, "has held Russia in light esteem as an aggressive factor in warfare, altho admitting her enormous strength on the defensive," but "with the Russian forces penetrating fifty miles into East Prussia after only one week of fighting that estimate will have to be revised."

"Russian successes may go far toward offsetting the French reverses reported in southern Belgium and along the Lorraine boundary. Now that the Colossus of the North has got into action, the Allies, even tho worsted in the first big engagements in the west, can continue their defense with good cheer. They have only to hold fast. . . . Pressure from the east will ultimately break the grip of the Germans on France."

But the Springfield *Republican* sees less significance in the reports of Russian victories, and says:

"East Prussia is not of first-rate strategical importance, for the very reason that its position, cut off between Russia and the Baltic, is so exposed and weak that it has been marked off in advance as a liability. The real line of defense is behind the Vistula, which is a great river with a breadth of two-thirds of a mile in places, and to safeguard East Prussia Germany depends mainly upon the offensive. To the Russians the advantages of overrunning it are mainly political and moral."

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RUSSIA'S PROMISE TO POLAND

RUSSIA'S PROMISE of a reunited and autonomous Poland in exchange for Polish loyalty to the Russian cause in the present crisis is regarded by some of our editorial observers as nothing but a shrewd war-time proclamation that will never be redeemed at its face value. Others, however, see in it not only the approaching realization of Poland's dream, but the promise of a new day for other subject nations of Europe. Among the papers reflecting the first point of view we find the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, which remarks that Russia "has never yet let go a mile of conquered territory of any district or people it has once taken under its charge and control"; the Springfield *Republican*, which reminds us that "Russia has made pledges before and broken them"; and the Boston *Transcript*, in which we read:

"Words cost little and they can always be 'interpreted in the light of facts.' If the war goes against Russia the promise to the Poles can be quietly put aside as rendered impossible by the course of events. If Russia wins, the promise may be modified 'in view of existing conditions.'"

The second point of view is hinted in the Newark *News* when it remarks: "If Russia's offer to restore political autonomy to the united Poles is the first step toward a repartitioning of Europe along sane and natural lines, the great war has begun to yield its fruit." And it is more than hinted in the following paragraphs from the New York *Evening Sun:*

"This promise does not apply merely to the 12,000,000 people who live in that restricted district, no larger than New York State, which bears the name of Russian Poland and contains the ancient capital of Warsaw. Reading the rescript, there is no mistaking the fact that it is equally instinct with hope for the 5,000,000 Poles now subjects of a Hapsburg and the 3,000,000 Poles who own reluctant submission to a Hohenzollern. . . . . .

"And if Poland is to be reestablished, why not Bohemia, with its millions of Slavs, not fewer than 8,000,000, including the Slovaks on the marches of Hungary west of the Carpathians? . . .

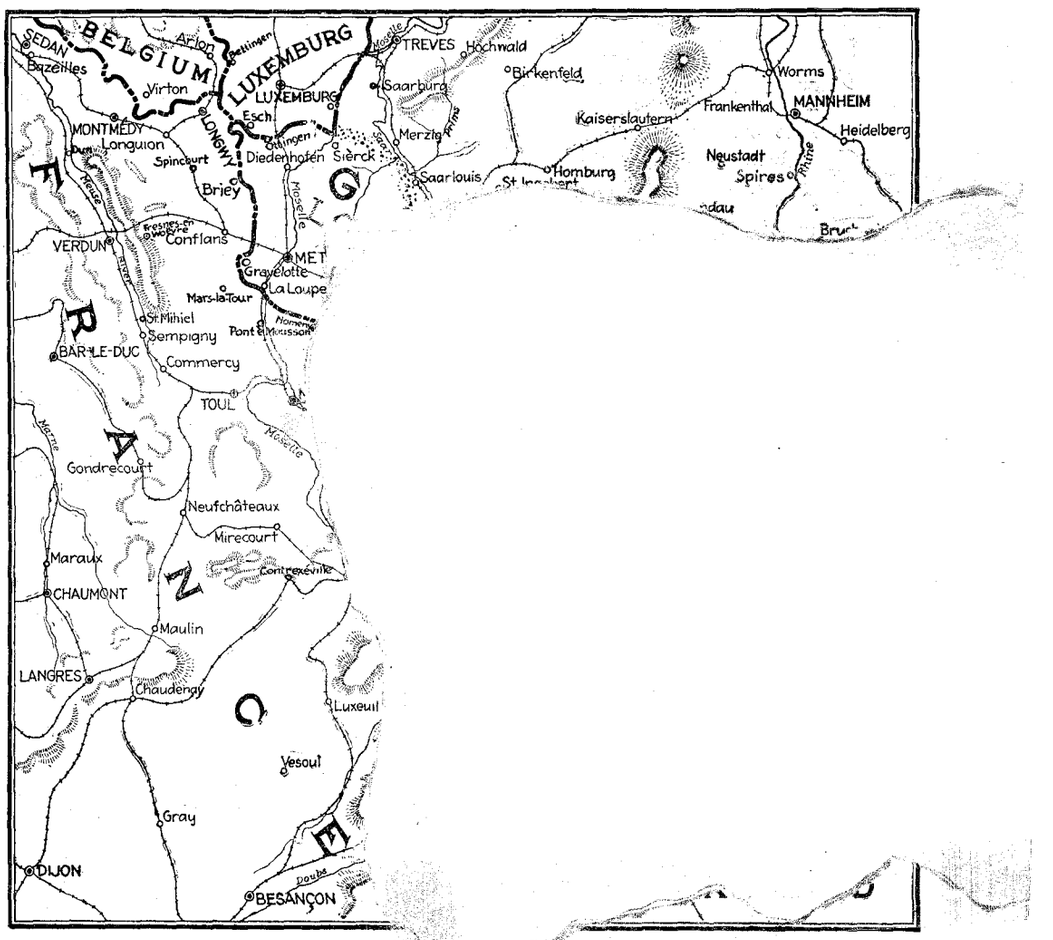
"It would take from Germany at least three provinces and from Austria half its population, if to the freeing of the Poles there was added the logical work of liberating all Slavs. Austria would disappear from the map of Europe. There would appear at least three Slav States in its place: Poland, Bohemia, and Serbo-Croatia. To Slavdom there would be added not fewer than 30,000,000 Slavs, bound by ties of race, religion, and common hatred of the German.

"Such in its wider aspect is the meaning of the rescript of the Czar. In it is to be found much warrant for the German assertion that at bottom the present war is a struggle between Slav and Teuton."

The Czar's promise is in the form of a manifesto issued by Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army. This manifesto says in part:

"A hundred and fifty years ago the living body of Poland was torn to pieces, but her soul survived, and she lived in hope that for the Polish people would come an hour of regeneration and reconciliation with Russia.

"The Russian Army brings you the solemn news of this reconciliation, which effaces the frontiers severing the Polish people, whom it unites conjointly under the scepter of the Czar of Russia. Under this scepter Poland will be born again, free in her religion, her language, and autonomous. Russia expects from you only the loyalty to which history has bound you."



THE FRANCO-GERMAN BORDER.

At the north, a German Army from Luxemburg took Longwy after a long siege and advanced toward Paris via Verdun. Lunéville, further south, was also taken by a German force advancing eastward on the road to Paris. At the extreme south the French crossed through the passes of the Vosges (the mountain range between France and Alsace), and took Mülhausen and Altkirch. This invasion, however, was checked and the French forces were compelled to retire. There has been fighting with varying results all along the Alsatian border. The important military movements which have taken place along the Franco-Belgian border farther to the north may be traced on the map of Belgium which appeared last week.

Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, says that Russia was driven to this step by a revolutionary movement in Poland which had already established a provisional government in Warsaw. St. Petersburg dispatches, however, state that the immediate result of the manifesto has been an enthusiastic rallying of Poles to the Russian arms. And in the opinion of the New York *World* this enthusiasm is not misguided, because "if Russia wins now, it would be the wise course for her to keep her pledge. Her allies would demand it."

The New York *Herald*, after praising the Czar's new attitude toward Poland, suggests another reform to round out the record. We read:

"If the Czar would complete the work he has so nobly begun and would win the undivided support of the greatest moral force in the world, American public opinion, he has the power to do it in his hand. He has only to extend to the Jews in Russia the rights he has just conferred on the Poles—the rights to civil and religious liberty."

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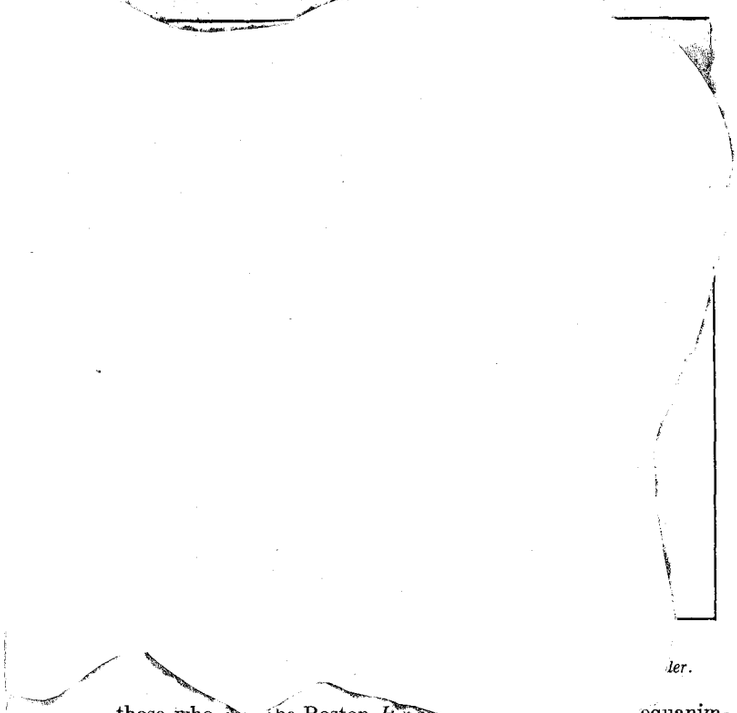
JAPAN'S SHARE IN THE WAR

VISIONS portending evil for our future in the Pacific rise in the minds of some editorial observers as Japan wages war on Germany because she is England's ally and because she has the opportunity to recover her "stolen spoils of war" in China after nineteen years of "watchful waiting." But in the judgment of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and others "the effort to parade the Japanese war bogy in this country is unpatriotic and deplorable," and it adds that any persons who "try to wheedle the public into believing that Japan's position is a menace to us, and a threat against us, deserve public condemnation." Editorial observers who view the matter differently say, however, that such utterances as this proceed from "an almost hysteric pacifism," while there are



those who, like the Boston *Herald*, [illegible] equanimity" or "anxiety" at Japan's action [illegible] absolutely on whether we believe or disbelieve the assurances of the Japanese and British Governments" that "Chinese integrity" and the "open door" shall be preserved. The Boston daily sees no reason why we should not "accept their declarations as sincere," and the Chicago *Herald* tells us that "on the assumption that in time of war no nation is to be credited with honesty, these assurances amount to nothing," but "on the reasonable assumption that there is still such a thing as national good faith, they may be taken as clearing up the Far Eastern situation for the present."

The events that led to to-day's state of affairs are set down by the Portland *Oregonian* as follows:

"Under the treaty by which China and Japan ended the war of 1894–5, China ceded to Japan southern Manchuria, including the Liao Tung Peninsula and Port Arthur. Russia, France, and Germany demanded that Japan relinquish the territory on the mainland and content herself with Formosa and an increase in the indemnity. The three Powers then proceeded to help themselves to Chinese territory. Russia took Port Arthur and adjoining country, France took a slice of country along the Mekong River adjoining Tonkin, and Germany took Kiaochow, the murder of two German missionaries serving as a pretext. After some friction with Russia, England was quieted with Wei-hai-wei, within striking distance of Port Arthur.

"There was some excuse for the action of Russia, for Japan's acquisition of territory on the mainland gave Russia a strong rival for power in that region and blocked her way to an ice-free port. France, as Russia's ally, was bound to help her. Germany had no interests in China and was bound by no obligations to an ally. It later developed that her action was inspired mainly by dread of the 'yellow peril.' Germany, however, was expanding her commerce in all directions and was planting naval stations at convenient points. Therefore, she took Kiaochow."

Now that Japan is fighting to take Kiaochow back, *The Oregonian* assures us that we need feel "no apprehension in this country," and it adds that "the sincerity of Japan's desire to cultivate the good will of the United States has been proved by the pains she has taken to disabuse our minds of suspicion . . . and particularly by the patience with which she has endured constant irritation about immigration." Among other journals that believe we have nothing to fear because of Japan's entrance into the fray are the Kansas City *Journal*, the Indianapolis *News*, the Springfield *Republican*, and the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, which sums up the whole matter thus:

"There can be no reasonable cause for worry on the part of the United States Government over the Far Eastern situation. Chinese integrity is to be respected and the policy of the 'open door.' That the interests of the United States in the Eastern Pacific will not suffer, we have good cause to believe. American diplomacy has effected such a comfortable situation for the United States. We may trust that just as satisfactory understandings may be maintained in future between us and the Tokyo Government. Jingoes and alarmists should be powerless to change the American public view in this respect. In the meantime, this Government expresses no judgment on the Japanese ultimatum to Germany or on the state of war that has ensued. It looks on as a strictly neutral power."

Observers who do not share so satisfied a view of the situation, as, for instance, the Boston *Transcript*, note with a feeling of uncertainty that "when Japan secures Kiaochow, which she undoubtedly will, the hegemony of Asia will have passed from Great Britain to Japan." While admitting that Japan's procedure is "forward-looking and statesmanlike," the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* thinks it "will win no new friends in the United States," and the Los Angeles *Times* says:

"Japan's entry into the war at this stage is little short of alarming. Her contract with England, such of it as has been published, called for no such intervention. . . . . .

"It is not stretching imagination too far to assume that England has hastily made new and wider treaties with Japan—and that Japan does not expect to come out of the fray empty-handed. For the joy of dealing a deadly stroke to the German eagle and mulcting him of his Far Eastern possessions England has given a hostage to fortune and mortgaged the future.

"And in that future the interests and welfare of these United States have a large stake."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* ventures the belief that when the situation at home "becomes more hopeful, if it does, England may find herself not a little worried over Japanese ambitions in regard to China." And for us, the Chicago *News* remarks that "with Japan in the Samoan and Ladrone Islands, where the United States also has possessions, it would be a near neighbor of ours and perhaps a troublesome one." Reasoning along a similar line, the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Unquestionably the entry of Japan affects the United States. President Wilson wisely preserves our strict neutrality.

"We are against war as war, feeling none of the impulses toward it. And yet it is wise to say with regard to Japan that this generation of Americans is not willing to make trouble inevitable for the next. . . . We never saw the glories of militarism so completely flattened into a sodden mass; but with every consideration urging us to peace we must recognize the obligations of one generation to another."

The Washington *Post* agrees with this view, saying that "Japan's action against Germany's holdings in China is significant of its desire to increase its own force, power, and influence in Asia and upon the Pacific, and the United States can not regard with indifference the disturbance of the equilibrium of power in the Pacific." In order to protect "our commerce on

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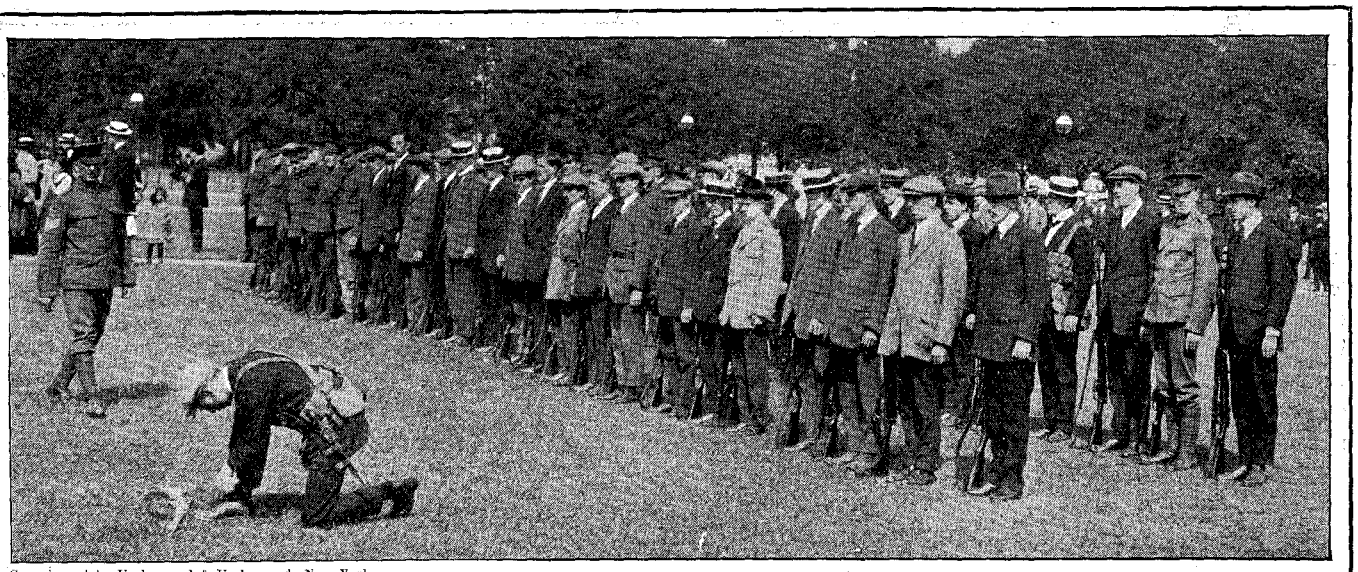

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"ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY."

Englishmen, from every walk in life, are thronging to join the armies fighting the Kaiser. Here are seen a group of volunteers, still in citizen clothes, drilling in Hyde Park, London.

every ocean of the globe," this journal says, in addition, "it is time for this country to have a navy as powerful as that of Great Britain and Japan combined." But the Baltimore *American* differs on this point, arguing that "the rivalry of Japan and the United States need not assume other than a normal commercial character," and it concludes:

"The success of England, with the considerable participation of Japan in that success, would undoubtedly be used by Japan in any future controversy with this country, as ground for the non-interference by her ally in the prosecution by Japan of the lines of her interest. Japan is seeking bigger game than Kiaochow. It is seeking to have the yellow race put upon a parity with the white. With this broader question the United States will have much to do. But sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

GETTING ALONG WITHOUT IMPORTS

THE SIGNS of "panic" among our manufacturers in the steel trade, the textile and other industries, resulting from the fact that certain "raw materials" are wholly supplied by some of the countries at war, promptly dwindle, says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, on the discovery that we can produce all these necessities ourselves. He infers consequently that "the extraordinary commercial incidents of the war will teach our business community more lessons than one," and among others hopes that they will learn "how to utilize their own home products and the ingenuity of their own home experts, to provide the small materials of manufacture whose production they have been surrendering to Europe." The steel trade, for instance, we read, has been buying ferromanganese from Germany and the textile interests have "relied almost entirely on the German chemists" for dyes. For the moment they throw up their hands helplessly at the outbreak of war. Next the electrical industry is heard from with the plaint that "the platinum supply from the Ural Mountains was cut off and that certain carbons and metal filaments, made by German manufacturers and essential for the arc light, could not be obtained" after existing supplies should be exhausted. The writer goes on to relate that:

"The drug and chemical trades were as quick in coming into view; an astonishing number of indispensable materials for these industries appeared to have their single source of production in Germany. Emphasizing the situation, one large retail firm in New York received notice from a German wholesale drug distributer doubling the price on 1,000 articles supplied by it. Drug dealers here trebled their price of such products as citric acid, tartaric acid, carbolic acid, gum camphor, and dandelion root, and warned consumers of an impending failure of supplies. In quick succession, the same word came from manufacturers of glass, soap, matches, artificial fertilizer, gunpowder. In all these industries, potash is an essential raw material. Natural potash is a German monopoly, and with war begun, the supply was necessarily absolutely blockaded."

"Misgiving" spreads then to the manufactures of photographic materials, to the glove, shoe, and hat trades, and we read that "nobody outside the trades had suspected to what extent they depended on continental Europe for their particular kinds of material." Even certain kinds of felt roofing were affected "for the curious reason that the rags from which it has been made are imported from Belgium," and, "as a highly interesting climax, London raised alarm over the Transvaal mines," because gold there is extracted by the cyanid process and cyanid of potassium is "a by-product of German potash." The writer then inquires:

"What is to be said of this new and extraordinary turn in the situation? Are these trades, each with a fair chance of expanding its business into neutral markets relinquished by the fighting European States, to sit down despondently and give up production? The chemists and working experts smiled quietly at the suggestion, and presently it began to be pointed out that of all these various raw materials entering into the trades enumerated above, there is not one that is an absolute monopoly with Europe. Dyestuffs and acids can be extracted from American coal-tar as well as from the coal-tar of Europe; what is required is the effort and the enterprise. Manganese ores are in sufficient supply in this country, in India, and South America to keep the steel trade going—already the per ton price of this commodity has fallen from $150 to $100 a ton, after rising in a week from $38 to $150. Potash is manufactured in this country, tho it costs more than the natural product. Cyanid may be extracted from it here, and as for hats, shoes, gloves, and rags, substitution of domestic for European material is easy if not convenient. Carbons we are perfectly able to make at home."

If this be so, says the writer, why "this stir and commotion over the 'embargo on raw materials'?" And he offers two "main explanations" as follows:

"One is, that in the first alarm, the purely temporary obstruction of all shipping communications, due to the presence of German cruisers on the ocean and to the deadlock in foreign exchange, was confused with the much more serious obstruction of access to central Europe. The other is, that American manufacturers had grown lazy, and allowed their chemists to be distanced by the patient experts to whom the German Government . . . had for years given every possible encouragement."

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NEUTRALITY—AND WAR LOANS

THAT OUR GOVERNMENT is making the international law of the future by its disapproval of loans to the nations at war is the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, which reminds us that the present law "does not forbid loans of money to a belligerent state by private citizens of a neutral state." This journal notes also that "no war of any magnitude in the past has been financed without resort to neutral money markets," yet it adds that "in recent years publicists have been more and more disposed to condemn aid of this character to a belligerent." *The Republican* emphasizes the fact nevertheless that "American bankers are not forbidden" to float loans, and that the statement of Secretary Bryan on the question merely shows that "the Government as a government resolves that if loans are made to any belligerents they will be made wholly without its moral sanction." France, Austria, and Switzerland are the countries that, according to the press, are interested in American loans, and the Washington dispatches inform us that Secretary Bryan's pronouncement is the reply to an inquiry of the Swiss Government. It reads as follows:

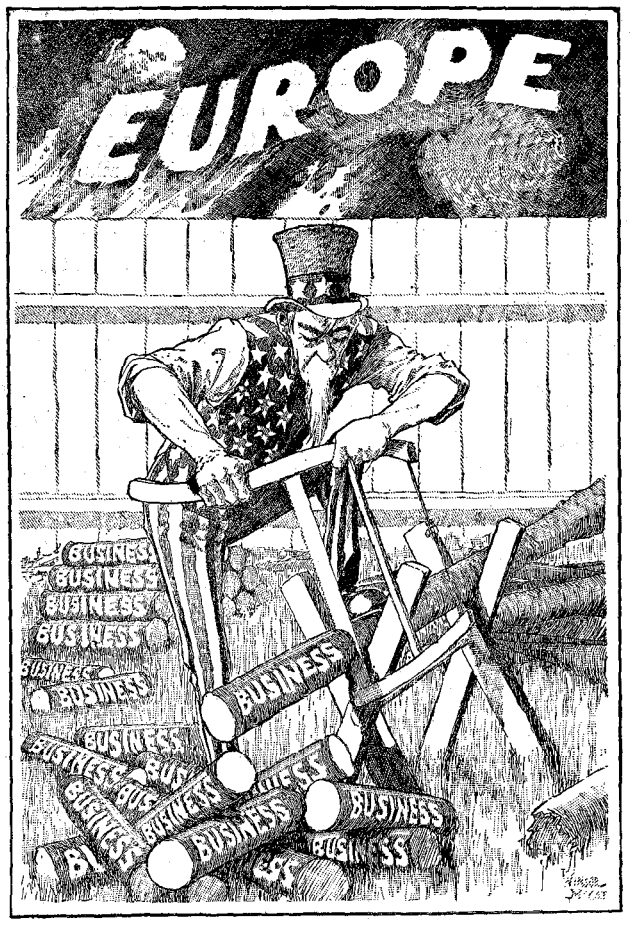
"Inquiry having been made as to the attitude of this Government in case American bankers were asked to make loans to foreign Governments during the war in Europe, the following announcement is made: There is no reason why loans should not be made to the Governments of neutral nations, but in the judgment of this Government loans by American bankers to any foreign nation which is at war is inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality."

The policy indicated in Secretary Bryan's statement is sound, the Springfield *Republican* believes, "even if advanced," and "it signifies that the neutrality of the United States Government is to be more than technically correct." The verdict of this journal is widely indorsed, but there are also editors who insist that "for the people of a neutral country to lend a belligerent money is no worse than for them to sell wheat." Finally we read of financial authorities who hold that nations at war must finance themselves and consider any suggestion that we should lend them money as a bad "business proposition." The New York *Sun*, which defends "the rights of a neutral State in furnishing money or supplies to a country at war," says that "it is fortunate for us that the policy enunciated by Secretary Bryan was not in force one hundred and forty years ago," for if it had been "the thirteen colonies would have been unable to negotiate loans with the French, Dutch, and Spanish bankers who provided money for our Revolutionary War." However, *The Sun* inclines to the belief that there is "little likelihood, even had such loans been approved, that American money would have gone into them save at great concessions," because even in time of peace "American investors have never taken kindly to European State bonds." For all that *The Sun* is positive in its stand that—

"There is nothing in international law or usage to prevent bankers from supplying funds or merchants from selling food products and the like to a belligerent. Germany and France borrowed freely in neutral States in 1870. The same is true of Russia in 1876, of China in 1894, of Japan and Russia in their late conflict, and there are countless other instances. Protests from the other combatants on such occasions are unusual because they themselves may need money and their objections might close the doors upon their own negotiations.

"The questions of loans and supplies were covered by the Hague Convention of 1907 on the rights and duties of neutral States and Powers on land. Article 18 expressly excepts 'supplies or loans made to one of the belligerents' from among things prohibited to a neutral State."

Of similar mind is the Boston *Herald*, which points out the "careful distinction" to be made "between our Government's



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PLENTY OF WORK IN SIGHT.

—McCay in the New York *American*.

NOW THAT SHE'S ALONE.

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

THE BUSINESS OF BEING NEUTRAL.

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lending money to a belligerent and our people's doing so." The former, says this paper, "which nobody proposes, would be a grievous violation of neutrality," and we read that—

"Lending a country money differs in effect little from extending credit to such a nation. And the Government would hardly think of compelling American merchants to exact cash payments for everything they sold to the French people, or to their Government.

"All that such a foreign Government wants in the United States just now, in exchange for bonds, is a credit balance on which it may draw in payment for foodstuffs, coal, and such other supplies necessary for the maintenance of the war as may be ferried across the ocean. Since most of the supplies for Europe must come from the United States, such a loan would really mean their purchase on credit, the American investor by buying the bonds would bridge over the period between the immediate transaction and that time in future years when the foreign nation itself could pay the bill."

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JAMES CLARK M'REYNOLDS,

Who leaves the Department of Justice to become President Wilson's first Supreme Court appointee.

Among the journals that sharply disagree with the foregoing point of view is the Philadelphia *North American*, which says that "the Wilson Administration never appeared to better advantage than in its prompt condemnation of the plan" to make a loan to France, and it adds:

"This position is justified by the principles of morals and the best interests of civilization. True, some authorities on international law hold that the flotation of loans in neutral countries on behalf of belligerents is permissible; but that does not relieve the operation of sordid immorality.

"The present war in Europe is a catastrophe to humanity. In its inception and its conduct it is an enterprise which the United States, absolutely neutral and happily isolated, should utterly condemn. To finance one of the belligerents would be to prolong and tacitly to approve the strife.

"Morally, if not legally, that course would be a violation of neutrality. If those who argue for the French loan think it is a neutral proposal, let them attempt to promote one for Germany or Japan, and see what the judgment of this nation will be."

That "Americans should not finance the war" is the judgment also of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which contrasts our position toward Europe with what it was toward Russia and Japan in 1905. We read:

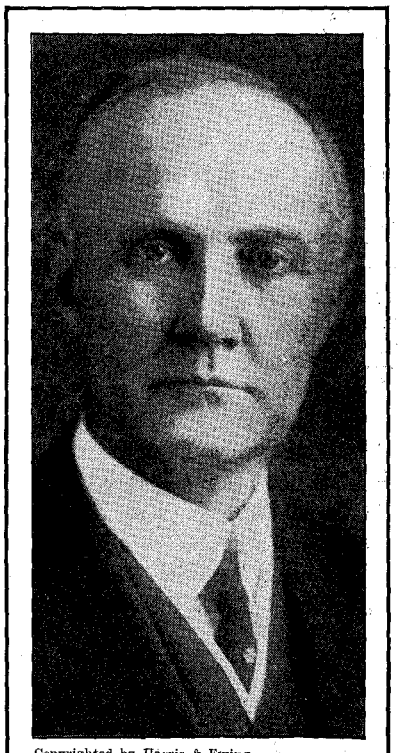
"During the Russo-Japanese War, American money was freely subscribed for Japanese loans, and the aid thus given was gratefully acknowledged by the Japanese people. Possibly, tho it is not so probable, a Russian loan might also have found purchasers in this country, altho in 1905 the Russian securities would not have been considered so safe an investment.

"In the present emergency, however, the relations of the United States with the belligerents are far more critical than was the case in 1905, and the same sort of friendliness that was shown Japan at that time could not be extended to Germany, or Great Britain, or to France, without arousing resentments at home and abroad which would bear fruit in complications which it is the policy of this nation to avoid."

Other journals that are opposed to "war loans to the belligerents" for economic reasons as well as because of our neutrality are the Washington *Star*, *Times*, and *Post*, the New Orleans *States*, and the New York *Herald*, while we read in the New York *Journal of Commerce* the statement of "a leading Wall Street banker" that "the warring nations will not get any assistance from American bankers, because we haven't any money to lend and because war loans are not attractive as a business proposition."

MR. McREYNOLDS'S PROMOTION

IN SELECTING his Attorney-General to fill the place in the Supreme Court made vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Lurton, President Wilson made an appointment which seems to most editors "respectable but not ideal," as the New York *World* (Dem.) puts it. This first break in the Wilson Cabinet is not expected to change in any way the policy of the Department of Justice, since Mr. McReynolds is to be succeeded as Attorney-General by one of his assistants, Mr. Thomas Watt Gregory, of Texas. The fact that Mr. McReynolds has made his reputation as a prosecutor, rather than on the bench, causes the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), New York *Press* (Prog.), and Richmond *News Leader* (Dem.) to regret his elevation to our highest tribunal. They doubt whether he can substitute the "prosecuting state of mind" for the judicial, no matter how earnestly he tries. And they point out that he must either sit in judgment upon important cases he has had a hand in preparing, or be barred from sitting in cases which present issues serious enough to make desirable the opinion of the whole court. The Rochester *Post Express* (Rep.) goes further, declaring that as Attorney-General, Mr. McReynolds "has had several unfortunate experiences and has shown tendencies that disqualify him for useful work on the bench." And another Republican daily, the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, notes "his strange tactics in the New Haven case, and his mischievous interposition in California's white-slave scandal and fuel prosecution," and recalls that he "is known to be at radical variance with the Supreme Court's view as to what constitutes effective dissolution of monopolistic corporations, as was evidenced in the American Tobacco affair, and to be at sword's point with the Interstate Commerce Commission and its counsel as to its methods of investigation."



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THOMAS WATT GREGORY,

The Texas lawyer who succeeds Mr. McReynolds as Attorney-General of the United States.

Those editors who think Mr. McReynolds will add to the "progressiveness" of the Supreme Court argue from his break with his then superior, Attorney-General Wickersham, over the Tobacco Trust dissolution. As the New York *Evening Post* notes in a sketch of Mr. McReynolds's public career:

"He contended that in any dissolution proceeding the constituent parts of the trust should be disposed of to independent

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shareholders, and that the Supreme Court decree was far too gentle in its terms. His stand won the approval of radicals of both parties, and it is said to have been largely responsible for President Wilson's selection of him to head the Department of Justice, when the new Administration came into power."

This fact and "his public and forensic utterances" expressing "advanced views on the trust question" suggest to the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) "that Mr. McReynolds will add to the Supreme Bench a rather radical element." Yet the New York *World* says that "while Mr. McReynolds may not be classed as an extreme reactionary, he has repeatedly exhibited mental traits and inclinations that have given much comfort to reactionaries." Both these dailies, however, agree that the McReynolds appointment is neither strong nor particularly weak. And a large number of their contemporaries coincide in this opinion, among them journals like the New York *Times* (Ind.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), and St. Paul *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.). Yet the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) would have us remember that, "curiously enough, some of the best judges on every bench have been those who entered upon their work without much approval, while some supposed to be ideal jurists have notably failed."

Among those to whom the McReynolds appointment seems most admirable and who believe it meets the general approval of the country are the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), Nashville *Banner* (Dem.), Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Ind.), and Indianapolis *News* (Ind.). *The Plain Dealer* thinks it "eminently proper" that President Wilson should have chosen a Democrat to succeed Justice Lurton. As the latter was a Democrat the party's representation on the court is not increased, there being still but three Democrats to six Republican justices. It is also appropriate, comments the Nashville *Banner*, that Mr. McReynolds, like Justice Lurton, should come from the Sixth Federal Circuit and the State of Tennessee. The solid reasons advanced by all these papers for praising President Wilson's first Supreme Court appointment are to be found in the Indianapolis *News's* editorial review of Mr. McReynolds's public career and equipment for public service. We quote:

"He was born at Elkton, Ky., on July 23, 1862, and was educated at Vanderbilt University, and in the law department of the University of Virginia. From 1900 to 1913 he held a professorship in Vanderbilt, resigning that position to enter the Department of Justice as a subordinate. Mr. McReynolds has been a careful student of trust laws, and on beginning government service he found a field in which to test his knowledge. He was employed in the prosecution of some of the most important antitrust suits of recent years, among them being the case against the Beef Trust. He came prominently into public notice, however, during the prosecution of the Tobacco Trust. It was then that he, as an Assistant Attorney-General, developed ideas contrary to those of his chief, Mr. Wickersham. The successful termination of the Tobacco suit was due largely to the energy and application of Mr. McReynolds.

"Since his selection by Mr. Wilson for the chief post in the Government's legal department, Mr. McReynolds has been engaged in the Harriman lines dissolution case, the Bell telephone case, and the New Haven investigation. He acquitted himself creditably in the Bell case, and altho his attitude in the New Haven affair was criticized by some, it was honest and sincere and undoubtedly promoted a peaceful solution of that railroad's legal troubles. Mr. McReynolds will go to the Supreme Court equipped with a broad knowledge of trust laws. His studious career, rounded out by activity in the service of the Government, prepares him for judicial service."

Mr. Thomas Watt Gregory was named to succeed Mr. McReynolds, according to the New York *World*, on the strength of his work as Special Assistant Attorney-General, and in particular his handling of the New Haven case. By his appointment, observes the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Ind.), "Texas has two places in the Cabinet." For, as the New York *Evening Post* notes, tho Mr. Gregory was born in Mississippi in 1861, he began his law practise in Texas, and won his first reputation as a special counsel of the State in antitrust prosecutions.

THE WAR IN BRIEF

AND we used to talk about what a terrible fellow Villa was.—*Washington Herald.*

THE greatest lesson so far taught by the war is the geography lesson.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

WE suppose the Germans now write that hymn "Deutschland Über Allies."—*Columbia State.*

JAPAN, of course, is also greatly concerned for the preservation of western civilization.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE Czar's promises to treat the Jews just as he treats his other subjects are calculated to send a shiver of apprehension throughout Israel.—*Boston Transcript.*

MAYBE *The Outlook* is keeping that vacant contributing editorship open for King Albert of Belgium.—*Columbia State.*

THE Turco soldiers of France and the Hindu soldiers of England are at last about to take up the white man's burden.—*New York Evening Post.*

AS a result of the war, fifty papers in Great Britain devoted to trades or to sports have suspended publication. Evidently there is something worse in war-time than a censorship.—*New York World.*

GLENN MARTIN, the aviator, says that the fate of Europe will be determined by the work of the aeroplanes. Probably the horseshoer believes that the winning factor will be the well-shod cavalry horses.—*Kansas City Journal.*

THE best exhibit Belgium could make at 'Frisco would be one of those Liége forts.—*Columbia State.*

WE deem it our duty to warn visitors from the country against sharpers who will endeavor to sell them stock in the North Sea mines.—*New Orleans States.*

PERHAPS the censors are merely culling out the interesting parts of the war dispatches, intending to sell them to the magazines later on.—*New York American.*

IF this war doesn't quit throwing Americans out of employment we will have to attack some nation in order to give our people something to do.—*Jacksonville Florida Times Union.*

CHINESE philosophers, looking at the European spectacle, must be confirmed in their belief that the western worship of brute force is a stupid thing.—*Springfield Republican.*

ELECTED.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

NINETY-SEVEN per cent. of the admiration that is now felt in this country for the Emperor of Japan is due to the fact that in going to war he did not announce a special partnership with Almighty God!—*New York Herald.*

PATRIOTISM is of many kinds. Perhaps as notable as any is that of the prisoners of Melun jail in France, who "night and day are baking bread and making shoes for their countrymen, but have unanimously refused to accept the money ordinarily allowed them for their work."—*New York World.*

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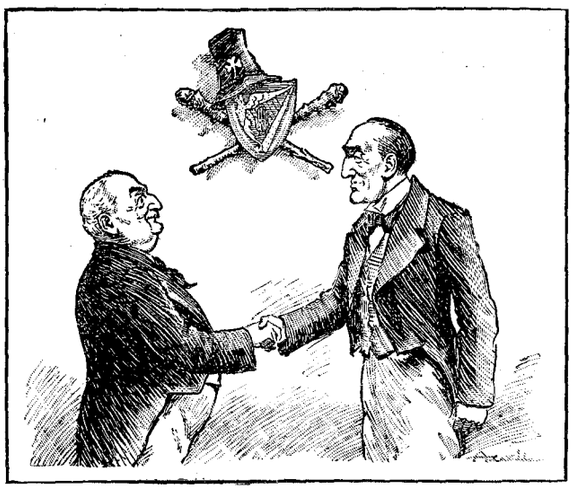
FOREIGN COMMENT

WAR THE RECONCILER

THE heat and passion which characterized the Home Rule controversy has passed away in view of the national peril incident to the present European war. The colonies and dependencies of the Kingdom are rallying to the flag, and even India, where there has been so much smothered disaffection, has awakened to the sense of patriotic responsibility. The labor troubles in London have been peacefully settled, and we read in the London *Times:*

"A highly important factor in keeping the industries of the country as near to their normal state as possible in the circumstances is the settlement, for the time, at any rate, of serious labor disputes. The London building trade strike, which a week or two ago looked like leading to a national lockout, has been ended, and the men have gone back to work. Marine engineers have resumed their employment, and ship repairers, laying aside all differences with their employers, have patriotically declared that their whole resources are at the service of the country. The dockers and transport workers have withdrawn their demands, and miners and coal trimmers have forgotten their own troubles in this moment of national emergency. The Scottish coal-owners have announced to the miners in Scotland that, in view of the existing situation, they will not proceed with their claim for a reduction of wages. To all these workers must be added the railway men, who were preparing for a struggle later in the year, but have put all smaller matters aside, and are doing their part to prove to the world the quiet strength and unity of all classes of British people in this time of national stress."



"ONE TOUCH OF POTSDAM . . ."

SIR EDWARD CARSON—"A marvelous diplomatist, this German Kaiser."

MR. JOHN REDMOND—"Yes, he's made comrades of us when everybody else had failed." —*Punch.*

In addition to this peaceful ending of domestic broils comes news through the same London organ that the outlying territories of the Empire are also showing themselves equal to the occasion. On this subject we quote as follows:

"Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, all are coming forward to support the old flag. Canada offers 20,000 men for an expeditionary force, and men unable to join such a force are begging to be accepted as volunteers for garrison duty in India or elsewhere. From Australia comes the same splendid story. The Commonwealth's offer of 20,000 men has been accepted. The Australian Premier has issued a statement to the people, in which he says: 'We owe it to those who have gone before to preserve the great fabric of British freedom and hand it on to our children. Our duty is quite clear. Remember we are Britons.' From India comes news that some of the ruling Princes are offering their services in Europe. These are splendid and inspiring proofs of the unity of the Empire."

Mr. Redmond's patriotic speech in Parliament to the effect that Irishmen stood shoulder to shoulder with Englishmen in the struggle for the Empire was received with enthusiastic approval by the press, including *The Times* and *The Chronicle*, and the Home Rule Bill will be allowed to pass without controversy. This was agreed upon by the leaders of both parties at the last session. The prominent Home Rule paper of Ireland, the Portadown *News*, comments on this session as follows:

"All parties meet under a flag of truce. All avenues of escape from the *impasse* on the Home Rule Bill are closed by the simple fact that Mr. Redmond's consent is essential to any plan of procedure that may be adopted, and that he does not intend to yield an inch. Indeed, he has very strong ideas of his own as to what constitute an observance of the truce, and he is forcing it on the Government. He argues that the Bill has passed from the House of Commons, and has therefore ceased to be a matter of controversy, and he says that as its passage into law will be automatic when Parliament is prorogued and members want to wind up the session, the only 'uncontroversial' course open to the House is to let the Bill pass, postponing all talk of an Amending Bill till the winter session. Other Irish sections in Parliament are warning him to stand firm to this decision or to admit his unworthiness to fill the leadership. Mr. Redmond is profiting by the armistice to prevent any sort of arrangement being arrived at to meet the views of Unionists, either on the provisions of the Bill or as to the date at which it shall come into force. The *impasse* at present is complete, and there is only too much reason to fear that in the sequel the Home Rulers will force the Government to attempt to sweep the Ulster Unionists aside, and risk the consequences.

"I may briefly record some of the proposals of terms for a temporary settlement which have recently been put forward. The Radical *Westminster Gazette* advocates the plan of offering immediate exclusion of the four counties, leaving the question of Tyrone, which, it says, is the difficulty, to be settled after the war. If this were acceptable, the Amending Bill would be passed with the agreement of all parties. But it gives no guaranty whatever as to the ultimate fate of Tyrone, while it would definitely abandon Fermanagh and the other counties—an impossible suggestion. According to the Manchester *Guardian*, the fair course would be that the Home Rule Bill should receive the Royal assent, with the proviso that before it comes into operation Parliament will have had time to discuss and pass an amending Bill. It is doubtful if it would be sufficient merely to postpone the appointed day to secure that delay, and a little measure 'hanging up' the Home Rule Bill would be a necessary accompaniment. Every scheme but the last involves the entire sacrifice of all that Ulster has been contending for, and only needs to be mentioned to be rejected."

Mr. John Redmond's conciliatory proposition is, however, repudiated by the "Irish Volunteers," an Irish-American organization which recently held a mass-meeting in Celtic Park, Long Island City, New York. This organization avows its sympathy with the German Emperor, and in so doing claims to represent "the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people in the United States." At Celtic Park was passed the following resolution:

"We repudiate and denounce as treason to Ireland John Redmond's statement made in the British Parliament on August 3, that the Irish National Volunteers will hold Ireland for England; we know that the majority of the Irish people throughout the world would welcome the landing of a German army in Ireland as their liberators, and we fervently pray that the fortune of war may bring such an event about, or that the destruction of the British Navy may enable Irishmen themselves to accomplish the freedom of their country."

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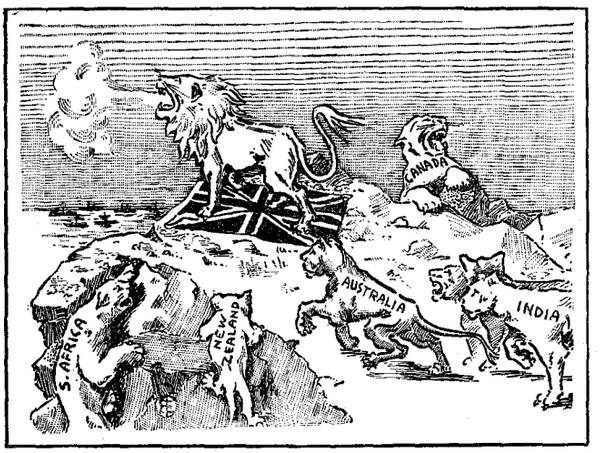
CANADA TO THE COLORS

"THERE was neither Liberal nor Conservative in the House at Ottawa," says the Toronto *Globe*, when the Duke of Connaught opened Parliament wearing a general's field uniform of khaki, and reminded the legislators that England was asking for their help. The leader of the opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, presented a motion proposing that the Dominion be prepared to carry out the Duke's suggestion. "Our answer is 'Ready, ay, ready,'" were his words and they were seconded by the Conservative Premier, Sir Robert Borden, who concluded the debate in the following terms:

"Canada speaks with one voice. The voice of a united parliament is the voice of a united people. As to our duty, all



ANSWERING THE CALL.
—*Daily Province* (Vancouver.)

are agreed. We stand shoulder to shoulder with the mother country. With firm hearts we abide the issue."

The general press of Canada are in accord with this decision. Thus we find the Toronto *Globe* repeating the incident of British Ambassador Goschen's final colloquy with the German Chancellor:

"'Why should you make war on us,' said the successor of the great Bismarck, 'for a scrap of paper?'

"'Because,' replied Ambassador Goschen, the nephew of the old Gladstonian Liberal, 'because that scrap of paper bears the signature not of Germany alone, but of Britain as well.'"

On which this powerful Canadian journal comments as follows:

"The die was cast. For that 'scrap of paper' all the nations of Europe, all the dominions of the British Empire, India, Japan, the ends of the earth and the islands of the sea—English-speaking civilization everywhere is plunged into the welter of carnage and waste and poverty. The price of it is beyond all reckoning. The cost of it is not in fabulous money, but in rivers of blood. The pain of it will run through the months to a million hearts. But that price for the words of 'a scrap of paper' Britain will pay to the uttermost farthing. That word was the pledge of Britain's honor."

Canadian patriotism approved of Sir Edward Grey's management of the dilemma in which he was placed, and this leading organ of the opposition speaks of British subjects beyond the sea as follows:

"They saw from beyond the seas Sir Edward Grey seem to procrastinate, to negotiate, to temporize, to see if by any craft of diplomacy a way might be found by which peace with Germany might be kept and honor with Belgium held unsullied. But when the choice had to be made the greatest diplomat of the world said, 'Britain shall keep her word.' They watched, too, when, on the floor of Parliament, the Prime Minister flung back Germany's bargaining terms for the violation of the pledged word to Belgium, and called them 'infamous proposals.' It was indeed 'a scrap of paper,' but its signature was a pledge to little Belgium which Britain did not break."

Ontario's wealth and prosperity impose this duty on the great eastern province of the Dominion with double emphasis, declares *The Daily Star* (Toronto), and we read:

"There is no British country anywhere that can afford to leave undone anything that it is in its power to do to uphold Britain's arm in this conflict. Nor is there any British community anywhere more prosperous than Ontario, more fortunately circumstanced, less likely to have to endure the worst evils that attend war, and, therefore, no British province anywhere is better able to offer voluntary and substantial support to those who are fighting for a free world against armed autocracy. The benefits of democracy have been so well demonstrated here that we are in a good position to help defend and extend the principle."

"Canada is bound most strictly to take part in any wars, anywhere, which threaten the integrity of the Empire," observes the *Patrie* (Montreal), a French paper of independent political platform. To quote further:

"In such wars of England as do not involve Canadian interests, or as do not require Canadian assistance, our cooperation is not obligative tho we should probably always offer it, if for no other reason than to affirm the solidarity which should be maintained throughout every section of the British Empire."

From the far western provinces comes the same call to arms, and from the heart of Saskatchewan the Saskatoon *Phœnix*, in an editorial headed "The Kaiser's Crime," speaks guardedly of the issue in these terms:

"We do not believe that Germany was arming directly against Great Britain; her attitude at the commencement of the war indicated that she calculated on British neutrality, and the protracted inaction of her navy shows that she has not gone so far in her madness as to commit naval suicide. She knows she has no chance whatever of success upon the sea; her navy was intended to operate against Russia and France, not Great Britain. The Kaiser and his military advisers miscalculated and blundered badly—that's all.

"And *The Phœnix* still stands for Anglo-German friendship, for good feeling and mutual service between British and German peoples. We have no love for military Germany, the Germany of the mailed fist, sword, and armor. We have no respect whatever for autocratic government, for rulers who oppress their subjects in the name of divine right, or for constitutions in which the people have no place."

"Had we not better let all that sort of thing drop, and go in for a new deal?" asks the Ottawa *Journal*, referring to the bickerings of the Laurier and Borden journals over the question of aiding the mother country by adding to her fleet. This writer proceeds:

"Some conservative papers are pointing out with vigor that the Liberal party blocked the Borden Government's aim to build dreadnoughts for the British Navy in good time, and some Liberal voices are retorting that the Borden Government blocked Laurier's scheme to build Canadian cruisers, and also declined later the proposition of two fleet units.

"The Liberal leaders did not think there was as much emergency as the Conservatives thought. The event has proved the former wrong, but events might have proved the other side wrong; it was a matter of judgment, not one of lack of British patriotism—and now that everybody knows that trouble has arrived, let the only thought or speech be that Canadians shall act united'y for the Empire without back talk, glad to banish such a question from the arena of party politics, and heartily resolved, Liberals and Conservatives alike, to do the best we can for our British cause."

Bishop Badka, the Ruthenian prelate whose diocese is in western Canada, published a pastoral, subsequently read in the churches of Winnipeg and other places under Ruthenian jurisdiction, in which he exhorted all Austrians settled in Canada to return to Europe and join the colors, their expenses to be paid by the Austrian Government. The clergy were also exhorted in this pastoral to pray for the success of the Austrians and the

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discomfiture of the allies. These facts were published by *The Manitoba Free Press*, with the following comment:

"The unconscious disclosure made in that episcopal proclamation of failure to recognize that the first duty of allegiance is to Canada and to the Empire of which Canada forms part was a striking demonstration of the menace to our country's future there is in the continuance of educational conditions that fail to promote the making of all who come to this country into Canadians. Every Manitoban of foreign origin who is intelligently desirous of what is best for his own and his children's welfare and advancement is against the continuance of those conditions and is on the side of making this a country peopled only by Canadians cherishing a Canadian national ideal."

THE WAR—A RACE WAR

THE UNKNOWN WRITER who wished to parody the "Iliad" of Homer wrote the famous Batrachomyomachy," or battle of the frogs and mice, one of the first race wars of which we have any poetic record, and now we are told by the clever journalists of Europe that a frog and mouse war is being carried on in Belgium. It is a struggle, we are told, between the Slav and the Teuton, and Germany found it necessary to protect and support Austria against the inrunning tide of Panslavism which through the operation of Servia, backed by Russia, threatened to supplant the reign of Pan-Germanism. Thus Mr. Sidney Low, writing in the London *Daily Mail*, states the case of the Slav menace as follows:

"The break-up of Austria or its enfeeblement would leave Germany more exposed to the menace, as she deems it, of the tremendous mass of Slavonic population which impends upon her eastern frontier. Austria was formerly the bulwark of Europe against the Turkish hordes from Asia. To-day, in German eyes, she plays the same rôle, with a difference. She is supposed to be the bastion that protects central Europe against that other semi-Asiatic flood—for so it seems to the Germans—that is gathering to pour through the southeastern gates. In Germany they do not believe in the 'Illyrian' idea. They think that the Serbo-Croats, and Slovenes, and Ruthenians, if they were wrested from the Hapsburg monarchy, would merely become Russian protectorates, if, indeed, they were not incorporated with the Muscovite realm.

"There are Serbs who have very much the same impression themselves, and they do not find distasteful the 'United States of the Slavs,' which will combine all members of the race. 'There are 180,000,000 of us that might be brought together in one political association.'

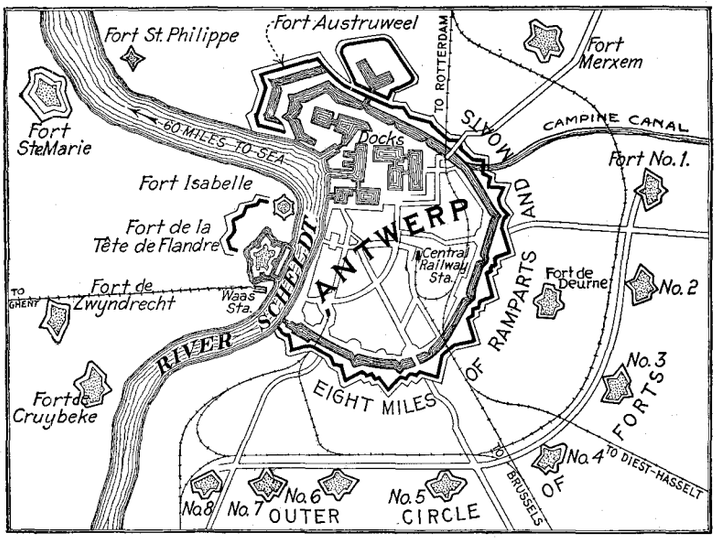
"This may appear fantastic enough, no more practical than Pan-Germanism or Pan-Islamism, or the other panisms which are the stuff for wild poets and wilder professors. But to vast numbers of highly practical Germans—statesmen, soldiers, manufacturers, plain business people—the Slav menace does not present itself as a mere fantasy. They believe that this mighty reservoir of humanity must break westward and southward; all the more so since Japan has banked it off from the open waters eastward. They do not forget that Germany, as well as Austria, has many Slav subjects still imperfectly assimilated. They have a vision of Bohemia, Ruthenia, Moravia, established as Muscovite outposts, with the Cossacks overrunning Posen and Pomerania, and with Danzig and Stettin converted into harbors for the Czar's battle-ships."

It appears to be quite certain that the subjects of Francis Joseph are largely of the Slavic race, and that the army of the Dual Monarchy is really honeycombed with the spirit of Panslavism. It is thus that the crumbling Empire of Austria has felt the necessity of Germany's aid in repelling the inroads of Russian aspiration. Thus, Mr. R. J. MacHugh, who acted as special correspondent in the Servian Army, writes to the *Daily Telegraph* (London) as follows:

"It is not without significance that in the recent Balkan War large numbers of Czechs, Slovaks, and other Slav subjects of Austria found their way to the Servian Army. The leader of the Czech party in the Austrian Parliament spent many weeks at the Servian headquarters during the campaign, and was the confidant and adviser of the staff on many points. In the event of Austrian defeats occurring during the war, revolts will break out in the Slav provinces of the Dual Monarchy, and the Austro-Magyar troops of the Emperor Francis Joseph will have to fight not only a foreign enemy, but a rebellion at home."

THE RETREAT TO ANTWERP

THE RETREAT of the Belgian forces to Antwerp has been pronounced by the military experts of the *Figaro* of Paris to have been a masterly piece of precaution and strategy, and this view, we are told, is shared by many other European journals. We read in the paper cited that nothing could have been wiser than to forsake the unfortified town of Brussels, and to become intrenched in a city like that of Antwerp, which is surrounded by a strong palisade of almost unassailable redoubts. Moreover, with the establishment of the Belgian headquarters at this point of defense the people of Holland



ANTWERP AND ITS FORTIFICATIONS.

are said to have felt their neutrality was more than ever safeguarded and assured. To quote from the paper mentioned:

"By the encampment of a large force of European allies on the northwest of Belgium the safety of Holland is more than ever assured. Holland is a country which depends altogether upon the support and the neutral policy of adjacent monarchies, hence the relief which was experienced by the Queen of Holland when forces of France and Belgium took up their position as a kind of outpost in Antwerp. Antwerp, as is shown on the map, is very well protected by fortifications, against which the German cavalry will throw themselves in vain, and there is every reason to think that the occupation of this town by the allies will do very much toward steadying the balance of power in Europe, and in guaranteeing the safety and peace of outlying nations who might be threatened by the perturbation of this terrific war."

The first German demonstration against Antwerp took the form of a night attack on the sleeping city by a *Zeppelin*, which dropt eight bombs. The result, according to the dispatches, was the killing of ten civilians, four of whom were women, the wounding of eight others, and the damaging of many buildings. Much indignation has been exprest in some quarters over this slaughter of non-combatants in their sleep, and the Belgian Government, we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, has determined to make it an international issue on the ground that the attack constituted a violation of Article XXVI of the Fourth Convention of The Hague. This article provides that "the officer in command of an attacking force must, before commencing a bombardment, except in cases of assault, do all in his power to warn the authorities." The New York *Staats-Zeitung*, however, maintains that our newspapers

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"have no right to join in a hypocritical cry of protest," and declares that, if the bombs were falling on Berlin or Strassburg instead of on Antwerp, "the matter would be dismissed with the statement that such is war."

VINDICATING THE KAISER

THE CAMPAIGN now raging in Europe has naturally roused a good deal of recrimination among the nationalities concerned. The Germans claim that the Kaiser has been misunderstood and traduced as a disturber of the world's peace. In justice to the representative of Teutonic power, culture, and militarism, we deem it right at a time when our Berlin and Vienna exchanges fail to reach us punctually to quote the bright and patriotic New York organ of Germanism, *The Fatherland*, in which Prof. Herbert Sanborn, a scholar of distinction, educated in Germany, writes:

THE RESULT OF ALL THESE FINE ALLIANCES.
—*Amsterdammer.*

"For years reports have been spread continually in America (if not always through English agency, at least in the interest of English influence in America) that the present German Kaiser is an insane or fanatical believer in the doctrine of the divine right of kings; that he has the obsession to realize a world-empire in the spirit of a Cæsar or a Napoleon. He has been pictured to a democratic, peace-loving people as a tyrannical war-lord, a menace to the peace of the world with his dreams of territorial expansion. In point of fact, however, as all those familiar with the true circumstances are fully aware, no man has been more maliciously slandered than Emperor William II., tho few monarchs have shown themselves throughout a long reign more consistently on the side of peace than he. Even in the present crisis he did not choose to fight until forced by his enemies to do so, his envoy pleading with the Czar for peace until the very last.

"The English press have not only never lost an opportunity to criticize the German Emperor as an exponent of the 'divine right of kings,' insinuating adroitly that there are points of similarity between this sovereign and their own reactionary Charles I., but malicious parallels have also been drawn between the Czar and the Kaiser until the average American, for whom the two words are equally foreign, has apparently confused them, so that many things true of the former are now falsely ascribed to the latter. Furthermore, the expression 'divine right of kings' is susceptible of various interpretations.

"The Kaiser, it must be understood, places a devout trust and reliance on the power of a just and omnipotent God, that has largely gone out of fashion in most parts of Europe among rulers and subjects. He believes that every man in this world holds his position, whatever it may be, for some purpose, not contrary to the will of God. but by divine grace; that every man has peculiar social and religious duties corresponding to the station in which God has placed him."

Of the German invasion of Belgium, Dr. Sanborn speaks as follows:

"Belgian neutrality was violated by Germany in her death-struggle; but it would be a national crime to have respected it, horrible as it appears to the moral English and American press. Discussions pro and con. remind one of the famous ethical discussion as to whether a lie is ever justifiable; and we must realize that there are certain abnormal circumstances, as a sane ethics has always recognized, where ordinary every-day standards of morality do not apply. If a burglar intent on murder holds his bosom friend in front of him for protection, and the friend, when requested by the policeman to get out of the way, fails to do so, then he must be removed by force. Germany knew that the Frenchified Belgians were only too eager to help the French, and claims, furthermore, to have unimpeachable evidence that France had violated both Belgian and Dutch neutrality before German troops had started for the border.

"The claim made that all Europe is waging a war against German imperialism, not against German culture, even tho the claim were made in all sincerity, would still be mistaken, for it is perfectly plain that German culture depends for its maintenance upon the former. Without her present means of protection, there can not be the slightest doubt that already her splendid civilization would have been subtly undermined or destroyed. It would have indeed been a great blessing to Germany, and hence to the world, if she had not been obliged to defend herself in this way, if she might have devoted all her vast energies and resources to other things of intrinsic importance, but such a Utopia is merely the dream of those who do not see that, at the present stage of civilization, there are some questions that it would be extremely dangerous to submit to the opinion of a majority of the nations. The 'common sense of most may hold a fretful realm in awe,' so long as merely material values are at stake, but uncommon sense is necessary for the adjudication of many important claims."

Another college professor, Dr. Kuno Francke, of Harvard University, maintains in the columns of the New York *Times* that "fundamental justice is to be found on the German side," and that "Germany has been forced to fight for her life." The real roots of the conflict, he says, are to be found in France's irreconcilable attitude over the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, in England's jealousy because Germany was menacing her commercial and industrial supremacy, and in Russia's hostility toward Austria's influence and aspirations in the Balkans. The thoughtful observer, he says, "should look beyond the immediate occasion of this world-conflict and try to understand its underlying causes."

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THE LINE-UP IN THE AIR

THE relative aerial strength of the countries engaged in the present European war is discussed and graphically illustrated in *Aero and Hydro* (Chicago, August 8). This publication believes that the contest now raging is to include, as an incident, the first great "war of the air." The supremacy of Europe, perhaps of the entire world, may be decided for many years to come before the conflict ends, and in bringing about this result, the writer thinks, the aeroplane and the dirigible will play spectacular parts. To say that, combined, they can swing victory into defeat, or defeat to victory, he does not consider an exaggeration. Yet, he acknowledges that the real value of aero equipment of the most complete and efficient kind available remains to be learned by actual service. Which nation's aerial force will prove the strongest can only be guessed. We read:

"Numerically, France and Russia combined are stronger aerially than Austria and Germany united. The great air battles will undoubtedly be between these countries: France and Germany opposed, Russia opposed to Austria and Germany, with Se via's small equipment on the defensive against Austria. Great Britain's . . . aerohydros, land machines, and dirigibles will probably not cross the channel for land fighting.

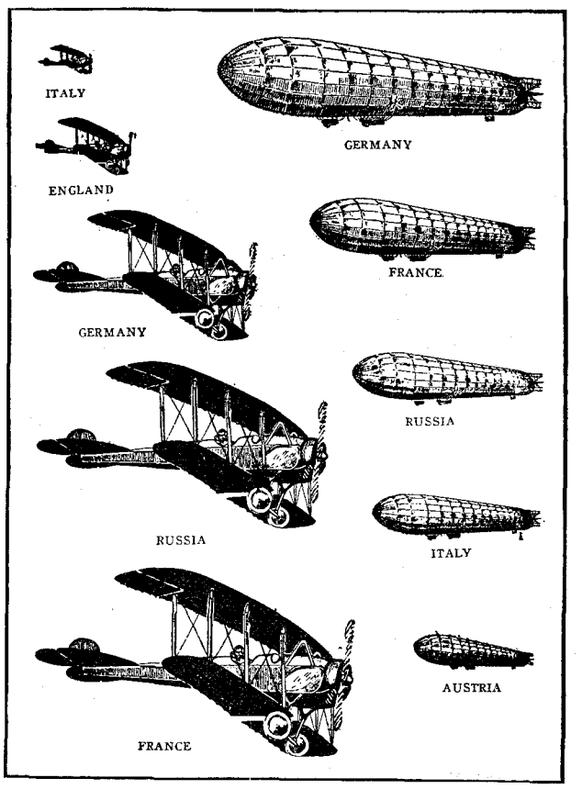
"In the naval battles we may see the aerohydros of France and England united against the similar equipment of Germany and Austria, with Russia's principal hydro equipment close to her own shores on coast-defensive duty.

"France is undoubtedly supreme as far as her numerical strength with land machines is concerned. She could, within a few months, add to her present quota of 745 land machines 250 to 400 others and the pilots to man them. Russia's present equipment of 680 land machines could not be increased by privately owned planes, as aeroplane ownership in Russia is a government monopoly. Germany could add 200 machines and pilots to her total of 540 land machines within a very short time; but little increase could be made in Austria's 130.

"The total strength of France, Russia, and Servia combined, in land machines, is at present 1,443. Germany's and Austria's total is less than one-half as great—670. It must be borne in mind that these figures include all flyable machines owned by the governments. Many of them are old rebuilt machines that were new from three to four years ago, but they are none the less serviceable for some purpose. There are more old machines in the French equipment than in any of the other countries, Russia's equipment being the newest

"Germany's dirigible strength is the greatest and Austria's is very important. Ten *Zeppelins* were recently ordered by the latter country, but have not yet been delivered. Combined, the dirigible forces of Germany and Austria total at least 26. These include two *Zeppelins* in Austria and eight in Germany, varying in cubic-meter capacity from 17,700 to 22,000.

"France has an excellent fleet of dirigibles, however; some of them are exceedingly fast, and, besides holding the dirigible speed record, French military dirigibles hold the world's duration record—35 hours 19 minutes. This record was recently made by the 9,000 cubic-meter *L'Adjutant Vincenot*, breaking the record of 34 hours 59 minutes previously held by a *Zeppelin* of 22,000 cubic-meter capacity. But France lacks the weight-carrying dirigibles of Germany, having but one of the *Zeppelin* type—the *Spiess*. Russia is equally ill equipped in that particular."



THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF SOME OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS IN AEROPLANES AND DIRIGIBLES.

ORNAMENTAL TELEPHONES—Why should we not have telephones in decorative forms, as well as electric lights? *The Transmitter* (Baltimore, July) sees a reason for looking forward to something of the kind, in what it calls "the craze for disguising useful articles so that they may also seem ornamental. This, it says, "has struck almost every line of manufacture, and one is led to wonder how the telephone managed to escape." The writer goes on:

"We see phonographs that look like writing-tables, lunch-boxes that look like richly bound books, and common carriers of candy decked up in pink silk ribbons calculated to make Solomon in all his glory look like a lady of fashion in a last year's gown.

"As has been observed, the telephone—perhaps because it's not bad-looking now—seems to have escaped. Styles may come and styles may go, but the desk set we have with us always. Altho it is black of body, it has a bright, shining face turned up to greet us each morning, and its everlastingly green cord makes us think of springtime.

"It seems to invite and at the same time challenge the gentle ministrations of the landscape artist. The very simplicity of its exterior gives one a feeling that there is a day of reckoning in store for the telephone when the decorators and beautifiers get in a few of their fine licks.

"Then we may expect to see the simple little telephone instrument blossom as a rose. There's an idea for you! Why not, indeed, make the telephone like a rose? The base could be disguised as a flower-pot, the transmitter lost in a brilliant array of flowering petals, the receiver a cluster of opening buds, and the receiver cord a trailing tendril.

"From flowers it is but a short jump to other things to appeal to the artistic taste. A lover of statuary could have the telephone for his library-table fixt up as a famous general on horseback. The transmitter could be concealed in the horse's head, and the message whispered in his ear—a most appropriate place. The receiver, of course, would be the rider, and the person talking could easily imagine himself receiving a message from a courier of old. The receiver cord would serve admirably for reins.

"No need to stop here with the idea. A book-lover could have his transmitter and receiver bound up in a couple of books. When he wanted to hold a telephone conversation he would simply pick up his cherished volumes from his desk and proceed.

"If all this should come to pass, where would it lead to? It is hard to say. Chances are that it would lead most people to making unkind remarks."

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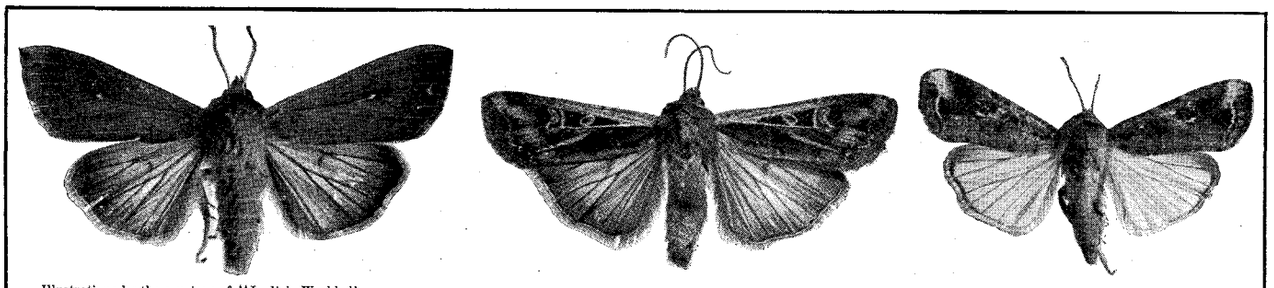

Illustrations by the courtesy of "Leslie's Weekly"

MOTH OF THE TRUE ARMY WORM. MOTH OF THE WESTERN ARMY WORM. MOTH OF THE FALL ARMY WORM.

FIGHTING THE ARMY WORM

NEUTRALITY in the European war by no means exempts the United States from fighting There are no treaties with insect pests, and against them the warfare must be ceaseless and without quarter. It is not often, however, that the Government is forced to fight at its very doors, as it has recently been doing against the army worm. In the month just past this destructive pest, which has done much damage throughout the Northern and Eastern States, invaded even the nation's capital and chewed up lawns in the shadow of the Department of Agriculture and of the Capitol itself. Instead of receiving appeals by mail, writes Oswald F. Schuette in *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* (New York, August 13), the Entomological Division of the Department was suddenly confronted by irate citizens who marched down in person to demand help against the invaders. He goes on:

ARMY WORMS ON A HEAD OF WHEAT.

"Aside from the seventeen-year locust, there are few insect pests that swarm in such compact formation as the army worm. It is an ugly-looking, naked, brownish-black caterpillar about an inch and a quarter long and a quarter of an inch in diameter. It gets its name from the regimental formation of its invasions. Its legions run into the millions, and lay observers will tell you that they have seen such numbers swarm across sidewalks from one lawn to another. An accurate census might reduce these estimates, but they do swarm in exceeding numbers, and when they have finished with a lawn it looks for all the world as tho it had been seared by fire.

"They feast on fields of wheat, oats, corn, timothy, and other grasses. Nothing seems too tough for their jaws, altho they will not eat clover. Just why this is not palatable to their voracious appetites is not known. The army worm is inclined to feed by night and hide in the ground by day. But when in vast numbers it must work both day and night in order that more ground may be covered in search of food. It is under these conditions that it travels from lawn to lawn or from field to field.

BATTLING WITH AN INSECT ARMY.

The instinct of the army worm is never to turn back. Taking advantage of this instinct, the farmer traps it in deep trenches dug across its line of march.

"This caterpillar is the young moth, whose spread of wings when fully developed is about an inch and a half. This moth, known as the true army worm, bears the technical designation of *Heliophila unipuncia*. Its wings are brown with a white spot on the center of each forewing. It has two near relatives—one, the fall army worm, known as the *Saphygma frugiperda*, and the other, the Western army worm, known as the *Uxoa garestis*.

"The female moth lays her eggs in matted grass and weeds, concealing them as far as possible by shoving them down into the sheaths of the blades of grass. She lays from fifteen to twenty in a cluster. These hatch in eight or ten days, and the newly born caterpillars start promptly to work. It takes them about three weeks to attain their full growth, and during that time they eat most voraciously. They then burrow into the ground, where they are transformed into the brown pupæ and emerge two weeks later as adult moths. In the Northern States there are two or three generations a year, while there are as many as six in the South."

This summer's outbreak, we are told, seems to have covered most of the North east of the Rocky Mountains. The pests are believed to be the result of swarms from the Southwest. Their appearance at Washington was unheralded and the department experts have been unable to discover the source. The first appearance of the moth was in the trainsheds of Union Station, where hundreds of their broken wings were found, but the entomologists do not assert that the moths were transported by rail. To quote further:

"In trying to combat the pest, the department sent out immediate warnings with instructions for fighting them. If the worms have not yet attacked a field, the experts advise that the most practical way to keep them out is to plow furrows in front of them, throwing the furrow in the direction from which they are traveling. The worms will fall into the furrow and when this is full they may be killed either by dragging a log back and forth in the furrow or by destroying the worms in holes previously dug at intervals of 20 feet in the bottom of the furrow and in which they will collect. Kerosene poured on them in the holes will destroy them.

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"If the worms are already in the field the experts have worked out a pleasant compound consisting of the juice of one-half dozen oranges, 50 pounds of wheat bran, one pound of Paris green, and enough diluted molasses to make a stiff dough. This is to be scattered among the worms. But even with this delicacy it is difficult to tempt them from the greener food, and the department declares that it is difficult to drive the caterpillars out of the field without seriously injuring or even destroying the crop. Care must be taken to keep this poisonous compound from children or domestic animals.

"The worms at first are almost always localized in some definite breeding-place in the field, and immediate efforts should be taken to eradicate them in these small areas before they have had time to spread. The normal breeding-place of the army worm is in rank grass, such as is usually found along the edges of swamps or in spots of pasture land that have been over-fertilized. They are practically never found in swamps because the worm needs a reasonably dry place in which to breed. Clean cultivation, rotation of crops, cleaning up of fence corners, close pasturage, and the burning over of waste grass land in the spring or fall are good measures to prevent a recurrence of the army worm.

"For small areas like lawns and private grounds the Paris green-orange juice compound may be used. Equally efficient is the application of a spray of one pound of arsenate of lead dissolved in twenty-five gallons of water. If the powdered arsenate of lead is more easily obtainable, one pound of this may be mixed with eight pounds of flour and dusted on the grass where the worms are feeding. But it must be remembered that arsenate of lead is a deadly poison to men and animals, as well as to army worms. . . . . .

"Not one in a thousand of this summer's army worms produced a second generation, according to the experts of the Department of Agriculture. This is due to the activities of a tachinid fly, *Winthemia quadripustulata*. This fly lays a tiny white egg on every army worm it can find. When the egg hatches a microscopic maggot quickly burrows into the worm, and then it is all off with its victim."

TRENCH FOR TRAPPING ARMY WORMS.

After the furrow is made 18 inches deep, holes are sunk in the bottom. The worms collect in these depressions and are destroyed.

CLEAN STREETS AND MOTOR TRAFFIC

PREVENTION IS ALWAYS preferable to cure, and if we can prevent our city streets from becoming dirty we shall be doing a better job than when we employ even the latest and most sanitary methods in removing the dirt after it has been acquired. It is asserted by the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in a statement sent out from New York through its Commercial Vehicle Committee, that an important step toward this prevention of dirt has already been taken in the increasing replacement of horse-drawn traffic by motors in cities; and the complete banishment of the horse as a tractor is suggested as advisable from this standpoint. Mr. H. W. Perry, secretary of the committee, takes as his text the reports recently issued by the Chicago Commissioner of Public Works in connection with a municipal investigation. From data furnished by these reports Mr. Perry calculates that one million dollars a year could be saved by the city of Chicago on street-cleaning alone, if her business houses and private citizens would substitute motor-trucks and automobiles for the 80,000 horses now used in the city. He says:

"Aside from the excrement of the animals, the constant wear of the pavements by the horses' shoes and the iron-tired vehicles, observes the report, 'has a tendency gradually to wear out the surface of the pavement, which must be removed by the street-sweepers. This source is of special importance in macadam pavements, as it is this material that forms practically all of the dirt which is removed from pavements of this class.'

"No attempt was made by the investigators to determine the extent to which horses are responsible for disease in the city or the financial losses to the community from this source, but it is likely that the aggregate is much larger than the expense due to street-cleaning. Stables afford the most common breeding-places for flies, those disseminators of typhoid and intestinal diseases, while the dried street filth blown about by the wind carries all sorts of germs into every home, office, and factory in the city.

"More than 600,000 tons of manure are produced yearly by the 82,000 horses, mules, and cows maintained in the city. All of this has to be carted through the streets, and a considerable quantity is spilled from the wagons to lie in the streets until swept up by the street-cleaners.

"This report, embracing more than 100 printed pages and many elaborate tables of data, is both comprehensive and exhaustive and contains much information of value. In connection with the investigation, traffic censuses were taken at 1,400 street intersections, with the result that 'it has been definitely determined that the density of horse traffic is the principal factor which determines the number and frequency of cleanings which one street should be given.'

"'It was found,' continues the report, 'that within the last three years the number of auto-driven vehicles in the central portion of the city has increased over 300 per cent., and that the number of one- and two-horse-drawn vehicles throughout the city has remained practically constant. The census on hand of automobile and street-railway traffic has been used as a factor in determining the minimum cleanings which a street requires. The amount of dirt attributed directly to automobiles or street-railways is inappreciable.'

"Several important conclusions may be drawn from the facts given: First, that the substitution of motor vehicles for horse-drawn vehicles will reduce the cost of street-cleaning, lessen the wear of street pavements, and help materially to decrease the city death-rate; secondly, that the use of motor-trucks by the street-cleaning department will effect further savings in the cost of street-cleaning and ash and garbage disposal; thirdly, that the elimination of horses will preserve street pavements; and fourthly, that replacement of macadam pavement by more permanent pavement will lower the cost of street-cleaning and maintenance.

"Referring to street repairs, the report makes the important observation that 'where the cost of repair and maintenance is equal to or even greater than the annual interest cost on new work, it is more desirable that new pavements be laid where possible.' The average cost of repairing and improving 55 miles of macadam county roads within the city limits is estimated at $750 a mile. This represents 6 per cent. interest on $12,500 a mile. It would seem to be good policy, then, to substitute permanent pavements for those macadam roads as quickly as possible.

"Altho removal of dead animals is a source of some small

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revenue to the city, the loss of the animals is a heavy burden on the owners and community at large. During the year ended August 1, 1913, the contractors removed 9,253 dead horses. If those may be assumed to have been worth $100 apiece when they died, largely as a result of excessive heat in midsummer and icy and snow-covered streets in winter, they represent a loss of nearly one million dollars."

WILD MEN, OLD AND NEW

THE REPORT that in the woods, near Naini Tal, India, there has been found a wild girl with hairy skin and the manners of an ape, leads *The Lancet* (London, August 1) to discuss the credibility of the similar stories that have been current for centuries, often finding their way into current fiction, as in Kipling's "Jungle Stories," and a recent novel describing the adventures of a young European reared by African apes. The most famous of such tales date from the sixteenth century, when roads were few and desert and forest were everywhere. The story of the boy of the Ardennes is still perhaps the classical tale of the type. To quote *The Lancet:*

"De Humière, huntsman to Charles IX. in 1563, . . . had killed a dozen wolves when he noticed a she-wolf approaching, followed by a naked child, about seven years of age, who showed a desire to tear the huntsmen with her teeth. The story gained credence at the time from the fact that a mother had some years earlier abandoned an infant girl at the same spot. Simon Goulard tells of a little girl discovered in Hesse, who walked on all fours and made noises like those of a bear. She was ultimately taught to speak. The newly discovered Indian child is supposed by the natives to have been brought up by bears.

"It is to medical men that the task of educating these remarkable creatures was usually confided. Thus at the end of the eighteenth century the famous Virey, and then Dr. Itard, an able physician and well-known physiologist, undertook the education of a child known as the 'savage of Aveyron,' which had been taken in 1799 after evading capture for months, as he leapt or crept from branch to branch of the trees in the wood of La Bassine.

"The boy, stark naked when captured, appeared to be about 12 years old, and his body showed the cicatrices of a number of wounds, which led to the inference that an attempt had at one time been made to kill him. He was well built, active, had piercing eyes, and was ambidextrous, but the conformation of his arms and hands was that of a savage. He ran occasionally on all fours, grew in time somewhat stout, and was always dumb, but not deaf. He preferred raw to cooked food, and detested beds and clothes.

"Itard's patient attempts to awake his faculties were only partially successful, but led to a number of very interesting observations being made on him. He lived 20 years of a semi-civilized life, and died, still unable to use articulate speech, in 1828. His career is an ample commentary on the simple life of the noble savage of Rousseau. His character was not bad, but not brilliant. He loved freedom and loathed all forms of alcohol, but was not conspicuously grateful or amiable. His was really not a case of savagery, for any savage, even the lowest, is the inheritor of a mass of tradition and behavior, and this creature came, as it were, fresh, and unconditioned mentally, into the world. We may most fitly compare him to the mentally deficient or to the morally retarded. The kindly Dr. Itard doubtless christened him Victor, in allusion to the many difficulties which in his case had to be overcome. . . . Victor's health was good. He caught smallpox almost as soon as he came within the zone of civilization, but he recovered with remarkable rapidity, and refused all the medicines of the day with savage doggedness.

"The cause of his death, which occurred early in life, is not noted in the documents accessible to us. Probably he died from sheer boredom in Paris, where he was on show.

"Tradition is full of stories of beast children, from Romulus and Remus to Valentine and Orson. These legends are rather of the nature of totem stories than of actual records of fact, but they point to a belief that animals take kindly to human children. It is no uncommon sight, indeed, to see a very small baby on good terms with a fierce dog. But the idea that a little boy could escape the onset of wolves in a French forest in 1799 is untenable unless, as we are led to believe, he was able to climb trees and to remain in them for long periods. The story of Victor of Aveyron would stagger credibility were it not so well authenticated by eminent French medical men of the early nineteenth century."

MASSES OF GAS IN SPACE

WE KNOW THAT SPACE contains solid bodies of all sizes, from huge suns down to particles of meteoric dust. That it contains also masses of gas is asserted by J. Meunier, writing in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 11). Mr. Meunier believes that the erratic behavior of certain comets, especially the sudden alteration in the shape, direction, and number of their tails, may be accounted for by collisions with these gaseous masses, and that recent photographs of comets give evidence of their presence. He even suggests that they may influence terrestrial weather. Writes Mr. Meunier:

"The planets move in a narrow zone, near the plane of the ecliptic, while comets have orbits whose inclination to this plane is sometimes great. It varies for the periodic comets, from 3° to 162°. Consequently these bodies reach regions of the solar system to which they alone penetrate. They burn; for their spectrum is that of the hydrocarbon flame. The theory that attributed to this spectrum an electric origin received a notable setback when the earth passed through the tail of Halley's comet in May, 1910.

"These incandescent masses, penetrating into new regions, act, so to speak, as explorers. When they are discovered, at vast distances from the sun, they appear generally as nebulous disks, more or less vague and either show no tail or only a tiny one. As they get nearer, the tail becomes more evident, and always appears under varied aspects. Here are some examples chosen from among recent comets that have been photographed. The Borrelly comet appeared on July 24, 1903, with a tail broken into the form of a bayonet. The Giacobini comet of 1905 had on December 24 a narrow tail, bounded by two convex edges, like an elongated flame drawn through the air. The next day, as if the resisting medium had disappeared, it opened into a fan, as if explosively; some days later, it sent out two fine rays, which were afterward multiplied.

"The most remarkable recent comet was undoubtedly Morehouse's of 1908. Discovered in September, it first showed variations of brilliancy. All at once, on October 15, without any warning, there was detached from it a mass more luminous than its own disk. This mass formed an angle like a mass of smoke issuing from the smoke-stack of a locomotive when a blast of wind strikes it. . . . The following night there was a new surprize—an explosion that drew it out into a double spiral. On the left side of the first spiral was seen an incombustible globular mass of gas, forming an obstacle and leaving a well-marked place. This is not due to a photographic accident, for it appears also on a photograph taken by Max Wolf at Heidelberg. In November the Morehouse comet was no less astonishing; on the 15th the extremely long and brilliant tail rolled up in a twisted form; on the 17th the disk put forth a sort of handle on the right side; on the 28th this had disappeared, but the principal twisted tail formed with two other side tails an acute trihedral angle.

"So many different appearances would surely not have existed if these bodies had been moving in a homogeneous medium, free of gas. Everything is explained in the simplest manner by the intervention of gaseous masses, and may be reproduced experimentally with ease by means of flames. . . . The gaseous masses, doubtless of different chemical composition, may be considered as residues of the original nebula that escaped the phenomena of combustion which consolidated the matter that forms the stars, including the numerous asteroids. . . . I will add only one fact. Starting from the preconceived idea that comets move in empty space, formulas have been calculated representing the variation of their brilliancy as a function of their distance from the sun. Although some observations have seemed occasionally to confirm these formulas, others have shown a striking lack of agreement with them. This has been noticed in the case of the present Kritzinger's comet.

"Let us not despise the indications that these wandering bodies give us in their erratic courses. Interplanetary space, which contains solid bodies—the meteorites—is not wanting also in gaseous masses, and these doubtless play their part in the weather phenomena of our atmosphere."

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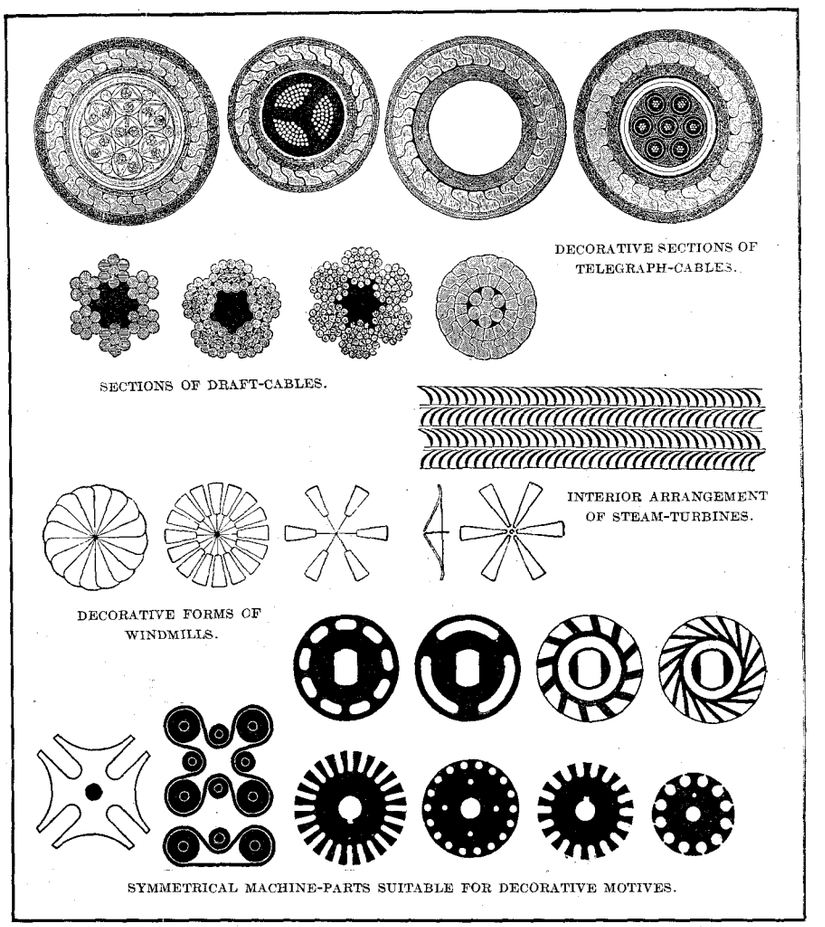
ART IN INDUSTRY

ART and technology are usually regarded as occupying opposite poles. Doubts may have been suggested by the striking work of such sculptors as Rodin and Meunier and by that of an occasional painter of industrial subjects, but it has remained for a writer in *Prometheus* (Leipzig, July 25) to show that the industries offer on all sides examples of beautiful decorative motives, which have for the most part been neglected by artists.

In the first place, the author reminds us, industrial objects have long been utilized in coats of arms, trophies, and emblems. Helmet and sword, plow and spade, hand utensils of all sorts, keys, anchors, even whole ships and locomotives may be found on the armorial bearings of various States and cities. All these may be quite the reverse of artistic. But, in addition, we now frequently have industrial motives used for pure ornament.

As a first example, the writer points to the various forms of windmills, all of which are designed on beautiful geometrical lines. Next he shows us various decorative parts of modern machinery, some of the most graceful being taken from a sausage-machine. All these are shown in the accompanying illustrations.

Another group may be made by cross-section of various parts among which he shows sections of ordinary wire draft-cables and of telephone-cables. All of these are interesting artistically because they were not designed to be beautiful, but to be useful. Their beauty is a direct consequence of their structure. It is this intimate relationship between the way in which a useful object is formed or assembled and the pleasure given by it to the eye that is at the foundation of the best art.—*Abstract made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.


DECORATIVE SECTIONS OF TELEGRAPH-CABLES.
SECTIONS OF DRAFT-CABLES.
INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT OF STEAM-TURBINES.
DECORATIVE FORMS OF WINDMILLS.
SYMMETRICAL MACHINE-PARTS SUITABLE FOR DECORATIVE MOTIVES.

PERPETUAL ELECTRIC CURRENTS?

STUDENTS of mechanics, who are accustomed to say that perpetual motion is impossible, mean by this to assert only the impossibility of such motion accompanied by the performance of work. Work is done by overcoming resistance, and resistance brings motion to a standstill. If no work is done, and there is no resistance, the motion will keep on indefinitely, because there is nothing to stop it. Thus the orbital motion of the earth goes on steadily. We are not sure whether anything is stopping it or not; if not, it will doubtless continue. What is true of material motion is also true of the flow of electricity. An electric current with no resistance to stop it would also doubtless continue indefinitely. That such a current is not altogether theoretical appears from a recent investigation by a well-known Dutch physicist, thus editorially described in *The Scientific American* (New York, July 25):

"It is true of some discoveries—not of all—that after they are brought to light they seem almost self-evident. What must happen if an electric current is started, say by induction, in a closed circuit having a vanishingly small resistance? The energy is not dissipated as heat, since the heat produced is proportional to the resistance, in this case zero. There is no other obvious way in which energy would be dissipated, and the only conclusion left open to us seems to be that the current would continue indefinitely.

"That this hypothetical case should actually have been realized must be a surprize even to any one who may, at some time or other, have gone through the argument given above. Yet this is what has happened. Prof. Kammerlingh Onnes, the Dutch physicist, famous for his researches on low temperatures, has shown that several metals, when cooled to a definite temperature, low, but still above the absolute zero, cease to have any measurable resistance, and that a current started in a lead coil by induction continues indefinitely so long as the coil is kept cooled with boiling helium. Such a coil behaves like a permanent magnet, deflecting a magnet needle brought into its neighborhood. If the coil is connected up to a galvanometer there is an instantaneous deflection, and the current dies out in the circuit, which now includes a resistance.

"In Prof. Kammerlingh Onnes's experiment a lead coil was used, which at room temperature had a resistance of 736 ohms. In liquid helium the resistance fell to less than a twenty-billionth of this, and the current was over one-half ampere. At 6 degrees absolute there is a somewhat abrupt fall in the resistance of the lead, to practically zero. For each of several metals tested there is such a point. In the case of mercury it is 4.2 degrees, for tin it is 3.8 degrees absolute.

"It had been the hope of physicists that very low temperatures would furnish us a means of producing very powerful magnetic fields, by the use of conductors cooled to very low resistance, and carrying large currents. But in this they have met with some disappointment. It has been found that when the cooled conductor is placed in a strong magnetic field, its resistance once more rises to a finite value.

"Prof. Kammerlingh Onnes's discovery is, at any rate from the point of view of pure science, one of the most remarkable events in the progress of science during an epoch abounding with important developments. Whether it will have any direct practical application it is impossible to foresee at present, but indirectly, through the increase in our understanding of matter and electricity which is bound to follow from this discovery, there can be no doubt that many important material advantages will be gained."

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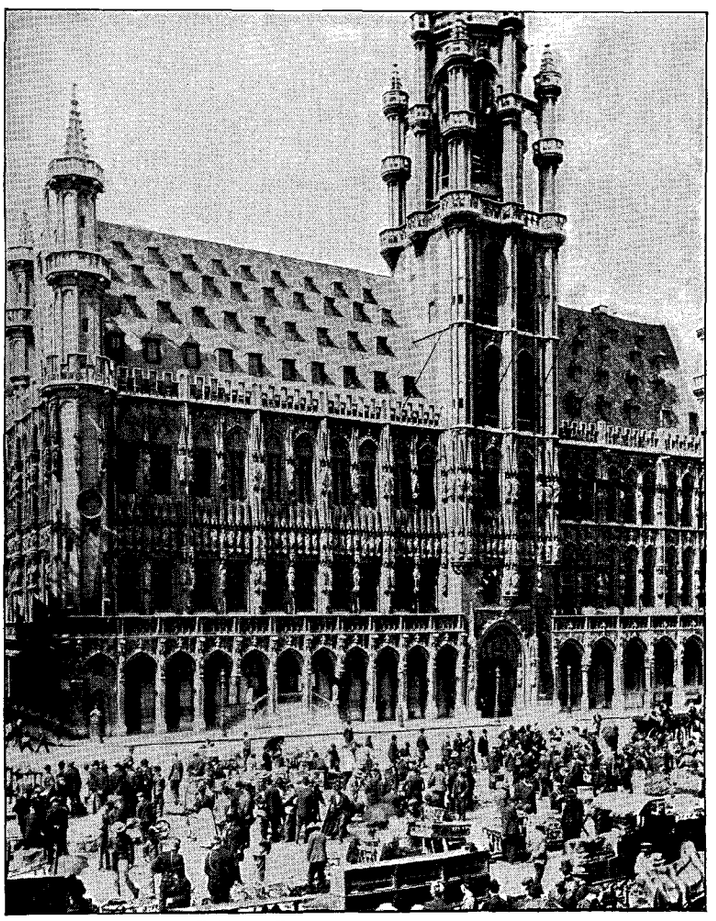
LETTERS AND ART

MR. WELLS ADJURES US

IF PURE LITERATURE is destined to take a slump while the war lasts, its makers must find other occupation for their pens. Mr. H. G. Wells is early in the lead with "An Appeal to the American People." He appeals because he discovers that we "have already reached a stage where a certain magnanimity" is becoming to us in our relation to European affairs. The form he wishes this magnanimity now to take is to refuse to "pour a stream of food supplies and war materials, by way of Holland, almost into the hands of the German combatant lines." To do this, he declares, will prolong the war, and "so will mean the killing and wounding of scores of thousands of young Germans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Belgians who might otherwise have escaped." The climax of his appeal is couched in these words: "Are you going to play the part of a merely numerous Little people, a cute trading and excitable people, or are you going to play the part of a great nation in this life-and-death struggle of old-world civilization?"



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ONE REASON FOR PEACEFUL OCCUPATION.

The Town Hall of Brussels would have suffered destruction, together with the city's other beautiful buildings, had not the Government yielded without a struggle.

Mr. Wells is writing a series of articles on the war for the New York *World* and the London *Daily News*, but he emphasizes in a postscript that this one is not copyrighted; any one may reprint it as a whole or in part; as a book or a pamphlet, to be sold or distributed in any manner. It is of supreme importance, he declares, that Europe should ask us what we are going to do throughout the struggle and what we will do at the end:

"One thing we are told you mean to do, a thing which has moved me to this appeal. For it is not only a strange thing in itself, but it may presently be followed by other similar ideas. Come what may, all the liberal forces in England and France are resolved to respect the freedom of Holland.

"But the position of Holland is a very peculiar one in this war. The Rhine runs along the rear of the long German line as if it were a canal to serve that line with supplies; then it passes into Holland, and so, by way of Rotterdam, to the sea.

"So it is possible for any neutral Power such as you to pour a stream of food supplies and war materials, by way of Holland, almost into the hands of the German combatant lines. Even if we win our battles in the field, this will enormously diminish our chance of concluding this war, but we shall suffer it. It is within the right of Holland to victual the Germans in this way. We can not prevent it without committing just such an outrage upon the laws of nations as Germany was guilty of in invading Belgium. And here is where your country comes in.

"In your harbors lie a great number of big German ships that dare not venture to sea because of our fleet. It is proposed, we are told, to arrange a purchase of these ships by American citizens to facilitate by special legislation their transfer to your flag, and then to load them with food and war material and send them across the Atlantic, through the narrow seas that, at the price of a cruiser and many men, we have painfully cleared of German contact mines, to get war prices in Rotterdam and supply our enemies.

"It is, we confess, a smart thing to do. It will give your people not only huge immediate profits, but also a mercantile marine at one *coup*.

"But it will certainly prolong the war, and so will mean the killing and wounding of scores of thousands of young Germans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Belgians who might otherwise have escaped. It is entirely within your legal rights, and we will tell you frankly now, we shall refuse to quarrel with you about it, but we ask you not to be too easily offended if we betray a certain lack of enthusiasm for this idea.

"And beyond such enterprises as this, what are you going to do for mankind and the ultimate peace of the world? You know the Czar has restored the freedom of Finland and has promised to reunite the torn fragments of Poland into a free kingdom, but probably you do not know that he and England have engaged themselves to respect and protect from each other and from all the world the autonomy of Norway and Sweden and Sweden's vast tempting stores of mineral wealth which lie so close to the Russian boundary.

"We ask you not to be too cynical about the Czar's promises, and to be prepared to help us and France and him to see that they come true. And in regard to Scandinavia, remember this is not only Russia's promise, but ours. This war is more than a war of armies, it is a great moral upheaval. You must not judge of the spirit of the Europe of to-day by the history of her diplomacies.

"When this war is over all Europe will cry for disarmament. Are you going to help them or going to thwart that cry? In England we shall attempt to extinguish the huge private trade in war material—that Kruppism which lies near the root of all this monstrous calamity.

"We can not do that unless you do, too. Are you prepared to do that? Are you prepared to come into a conference at the end

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of this war, to insure the peace of the world, or are you going to stand out and make difficulties for us, and, out of our world of perplexities, snatch advantages; to carp from your infinite security at our allies, and perhaps, in the crisis of our struggle, pick a quarrel with us on some secondary score?"

Mr. Wells pictures the state of Europe as having been an armed camp for many years, "with millions of men continually under arms, with the fear of war universal poisoning its life; with education impoverished, social development retarded, with everything pinched except the equipment for war."

"What does it matter now who began the thing—which was most to blame? Here it is, and we have to deal with it. But we English do assert that it is the Government of the German Emperor which, for the last forty years, has taken the lead and forced the pace in these matters, which has driven us English to add war-ship to war-ship, in pitiless competition to retain that predominance at sea upon which our existence as a free people depends, and which has strained the strength of France almost beyond the pitch of human endurance, so that the education and welfare of her people have suffered greatly, and so that Paris to-day is visibly an improverished and overtaxed city.

"And this perpetual fear of the armed strength of Germany has forced upon France alliances and entanglements which she would otherwise have avoided. Let us not attempt to deny the greatness of Germany and Germany's contributions to science, art, and literature, and all that is good in human life. But evil influences may overshadow the finest people, and our case is that, since the victories of 1871, Germany has been obsessed by the worship of material power and glory; scornful of righteousness, she has been threatening and overbearing to all the world. . . . . ."

Mr. Wells has the assurance of ultimate success and makes a large promise in the name of Europe:

"Now that this war is begun, we have resolved to put an end to militarism in the world forevermore. We are not fighting Germany; it is the firm resolve of England to permit no more fresh-conquered provinces to darken the future of Europe. Whatever betide, all Germany will come out of this war undivided Germany still. . . . . ."

"We have no hatred of things German and of the German people. But we are fighting to break this huge fighting machine forever, which has been an oppression, such as no native-born American can dream of, to every other nation of Europe.

"There, shortly and plainly, is our case and object. Now let us come to the immediate substance of this appeal.

"We do not ask you for military help. Keep the peace, which it is your unparalleled good fortune to enjoy so securely. But keep it fairly.

"Remember that we are fighting for our national existence, and that in the night, even as this is written, within a hundred miles or so of this place, the dark ships are feeling their way among the floating mines with which the Germans have strewn the North Sea, and our sons and the sons of Belgium and France go side by side, not in hundreds nor in thousands, but in hundreds of thousands, rank after rank, line after line, to death.

"Even as this is written a harvest of death is being reaped. Remember our tragic case. Europe is full of a joyless determination to end this evil forever, as she plunges grimly and sadly into the cruel monstrosities of war. Assuredly, there will be little shouting for the victors, whichever side may win.

"At the end, we do most firmly believe that there will be established a new Europe, a Europe ridded of rankling oppressions, with a free Poland, a free Finland, a free Germany, and, in the Balkans, those little nations settled in safety and peace."

"THEIR FIRST SUCCESS."

"At Morfontaine, near Longwy, the Germans shot two fifteen-year-old children who had warned the French gendarmes of the enemy's arrival."—The Newspapers.

—Forain in *Le Figaro* (Paris).

FIGHTING TO MUSIC

THE CZAR'S SOLDIERS refuse to fight without music. Deprived of this inspiring force, they would be dull, cowardly, brutal, and inefficient, says Ivan Narodny in *Musical America*. From music they "absorb a magic power of endurance and forget the sufferings and mortality." Napoleon added the effect of Russian music to the rigors of a Russian winter as the cause of his defeat. Mr. Narodny quotes from the note-book of the Man of Destiny this entry: "The weird and barbaric tunes of those beastly Cossack regiments simply infuriated the half-starved Muscovites to the maddest rage, and they wiped out the very cream of the army." The writer makes out the musical contingent of the Russian Army as double the size of America's armed force:

"The army bands of Germany, Italy, and France are insignificant institutions as compared with the Russian bands, for in the former cases they are but showy luxuries of the parade, while in the latter music is considered a vital necessity. There is not a single regiment or battalion of the Russian regular army that does not possess its regimental band or orchestra.

"An average Russian army band or orchestra has from forty to fifty musicians; the orchestra of certain guard regiments contains sixty. As there are over a thousand Russian regiments, exclusive of the navy and military schools, the army of Russian military musicians is about fifty thousand men. If one adds to this the twenty to forty musical pupils of a regiment orchestral school and the musical companies of battle-ships and various cadet schools, the number reaches one hundred thousand, which is twice the size of the United States standing army. Each musical company has a conductor and his assistant, both being graduates of one of the national conservatories of music.

"These 100,000 uniformed musicians are maintained for the sole purpose to provide every regiment with all the necessary musical entertainment; but they cost the treasury a big sum of money annually. The so-called *musykalnaya kammanda*—the musical company—of a regiment, is, in spite of its martial appearance a great educational and ennobling factor of the army."

Mr. Narodny gives a page out of his personal experience of the Russo-Japanese war:

"I had occasion to hear the soldiers demanding the bands to play when, for strategic reasons, music was temporarily forbidden. I remember distinctly how, one evening before the great battle at Mukden, a group of soldiers urged the band of their

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regiment to play such pieces as Tschaikowsky's Slav March, Schumann's 'Träumerei,' etc. It was rather pathetic to hear one of the soldiers saying:

"'Whether I am to be shot or I have the luck to remain alive, I know not—but I must hear my favorite march this fatal night. It's a stimulation to action, a solace to the soul.'

"I was told the soldier was killed and he whistled, dying, the favorite march he had heard the evening before. There were occasions when the battle was raging, yet the musical company was still playing. I was told that in one regiment thirty-nine musicians had fallen, but the last—a flutist—continued still playing to the beats of the bandmaster until they were taken prisoners.

"The Russian army surgeons have explained that had it not been for regimental music, the moral and physical conditions of the army would be 40 per cent. worse. Music has grown to become a vital factor of the army life and disposes a soldier's mind to a state where he is likely to forget deprivations and danger. It inspires him to display his most heroic faculties and thus makes of an uneducated muzhik a brave patriot and fatalist, to whom life is worth nothing. The power of stirring music is marvelous in such cases and it has a spiritually intoxicating power."

If German music can be made effective to inspire her enemies to fight against her, our own neutrality will not be questioned on the grounds of our small contribution mentioned by the Boston *Transcript:*

"A London dispatch mentions among the striking incidents of the day the passage of a Highland regiment through the Strand to the strains of 'Marching Through Georgia.' That stirring tune, which puts quickness into the most laggard feet, has long been a favorite in the British Army. It has been sung in India to cheer a weary march, and is called for both in the mess-room and at the camp-fire. 'John Brown's Body' is more especially the enlisted man's song, but both officers and men delight in the martial strains that commemorate Sherman's exploits. Indeed 'Marching Through Georgia' seems to have caught the fancy of soldiers everywhere. The Germans know it, and when the Japanese entered Port Arthur in 1895, their bands played 'Marching Through Georgia.' This American tune having obtained its cosmopolitan vogue a generation ago, its employment by belligerents is free from complications of neutrality."

BOOKS ON THE EUROPEAN CRISIS

IT MAY BE a small matter but surely one worth pondering that the librarians tell us they are being swamped by requests for books about peace. It argues hopefully for the future; meantime *The Times* of both New York and London have prepared lists of books that will assist readers in following the war news. The book most discust is perhaps General Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War," now to be had in translation. It gives a prevision of what in many respects is now taking place. The New York Public Library has recently issued a Bulletin on these books, which we may take as perhaps the source of *The Times* article. A book whose title has an ironic ring is found in the question, "Is War Now Impossible?" by M. Bloch, a Polish banker. To come to some of the books that bear upon the concrete situation which the world is facing:

"In every country directly concerned the writers of books have been anticipating the events of the past two weeks. The most recent and startling among these is General Bernhardi's 'Germany and the Next War,' already mentioned. Indeed, Germany has been the center of discussion for her own writers, her friends, and her enemies, and the interest at present seems to focus on the analysis of her preparedness and her strength; according to the head of the circulating department of the Public Library, the demand of readers is almost wholly for books about Germany and Belgium, with surprizingly few requests for those concerning the other Powers. Some of the best of the recent books bearing on Germany's position and reviewing the economic growth of the country in the past few years are 'Pan-Germanism,' by R. G. Usher; 'Imperial Germany,' by Prince von Bülow; 'The Anglo-German Problem,' by Charles Sarolea; 'The German Emperor and the Peace of the World,' by A. H. Fried, and 'William of Germany,' by Stanley Shaw. For the casual reader there is Price Collier's 'Germany and the Germans,' which is fluent and entertaining."

The lists published in the London *Times* furnish more material for the reader in foreign languages:

"The standard work on the history of German unity is H. von Sybel's 'Die Begrundung des Deutschen Reichs,' 7 vols., 1890–4, with English translation (to 1866), 5 vols., 1890–1. Apart from this, the best reference is to the several chapters in the 'Cambridge Modern History.' One of the most important of all books is Treitschke's 'Deutsche Geschichte im Neunzenten Jahrhundert,' the most weighty exposition of the gospel of systematic Anglophobia among the educated classes in Germany. General Bernhardi's 'On War of To-day' has been translated, two vols.; and attention should be drawn to the late Professor Cramb's lectures on 'Germany and England' (1914).

"Special mention, too, should be made of M. Henri Moysset's 'L'Esprit Public en Allemagne' (1911) and M. Jules Huret's series on 'L'Allemagne Moderne,' *e.g.*, 'Rhin et Westphalie,' 'De Berlin à Strasbourg,' 'La Bavière et la Saxe.'"

The New York *Times* gives a number of titles covering the position of France and England in the discord of Europe, beginning with André Tardie's "France and the Alliances":

"A curious and very entertaining description of the siege of Paris in 1870, with some enlightening comment, is furnished in E. B. Washburne's 'Recollections of a Minister to France.' A book by President Poincaré describes 'How France is Governed,' and there are three books about Alsace-Lorraine well worth the time of the reader who would understand the morning's cable dispatches: Novikof's 'L'Alsace-Lorraine, Obstacle à l'Expansion Allemande,' 'Quarante Ans Après,' by Jules Claretie, and Hinzelin's 'Images d'Alsace-Lorraine.'

"Spenser Wilkinson, a well-known authority on military affairs, has labored long to arouse England to his sense of her international position. His most popular book, 'Britain at Bay,' is thoroughly English and in so far informing. The Hon. George Peel has written of 'The Enemies of England,' and there are two books entitled 'England and Germany,' presenting both sides of the question, one being by Austin Harrison, and one under the editorship of Ludwig Stein."

As the drama progresses our attention will be concentrated more and more on Russia, and that country is little understood:

"'Modern Russia,' by G. I. Aleksinski, is a fairly comprehensive survey of her present internal conditions and policies. The Russo-German frontier, which has suddenly forged into prominence, is described by Poultney Bigelow in 'The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser.' 'Russia, Her Strength and Weakness,' is by Wolf von Schierbrand, and offers a judicial estimate which will prove of keen interest at the present moment, while Sir D. M. Wallace is the author of a recent volume on the same subject. Russia from the Englishman's point of view is presented ably and with a good deal of keenness by Maurice Baring, a writer on Russian subjects, well known in London. His 'The Mainsprings of Russia' has just appeared in England, having been preceded by two earlier books, 'The Russian People' and 'A Year in Russia.' The internal affairs of the land of the Czar are just at present a matter of much speculation, and there are several books which offer many opinions and some information on the subject, the least bitter and distorted by prejudice being Carl Joubert's 'The Fall of Tsardom,' Carl Rambaud's 'The Case of Russia,' and Rudolf Martin's 'The Future of Russia.'"

The general purview is furnished by the list from the London *Times:*

"The fullest history in English covering the whole period is the 'Cambridge Modern History,' Vols. IX to XII, with full bibliographies. For the general reader this may be on too large a scale and too full of lengthy, if necessary, digressions to enable him to obtain a clear impression of the broad sweep of the history of the time. Such an impression may be obtained from Prof. Alison Phillips's 'Modern Europe,' which remains the most readable general introduction to the history of the nineteenth century, and may be recommended for the period 1815–1876. The period from 1870 is dealt with more fully by Dr. Holland Rose in his 'Development of the European Nations, 1870–1900.' For the earlier years may also be recommended Mr. Alison Phillips's recently published 'Confederation of Europe,' which covers the period 1813 to 1823, during which was made the interesting experiment in an international system

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for establishing peace which is usually associated with the name of the Holy Alliance. Prof. C. McL. Andrews's 'Historical Development of Europe' (two vols.) is excellent, but is less illuminating than Professor Phillips's work, in so far as it traces the development of each country separately and does not give the diplomatic history of Europe as a connected story. A lucid study of international politics from Sadowa to Kirk-Killisseh will be found in Mr. M. Fullerton's 'Problems of Power' (1913). In French the 'Histoire Politique de l'Europe Contemporaine' (English translation in 1904), by Professor Seignobos, is an admirable summary, but too concise to be easy reading. The standard French work on a large scale is Lavisse and Rambaud's 'Histoire Générale,' Vols. X–XII."

LOOKING FORWARD FOR LITERATURE

ONE PROPHETIC imagination in England dealing with the literary future of Europe sees a Neo-Romantic movement as a result of the war. The prophet is Mr. Ford Madox Heuffer, and he is only doubtful about forecasting the day of its arrival. He fancies we are in for eight years of war, at least "wars between one set of allied nations or the other, or between one isolated unit and several." He believes that Germany will disappear, and as he is of German descent on one side, we are left pondering on what feeling is parent of the belief. The political side of his speculations, which appear in the London *Outlook*, are of less novelty, however, than his reflections on "the effects of war on national temperaments." He begins by imagining Germany entirely wiped out:

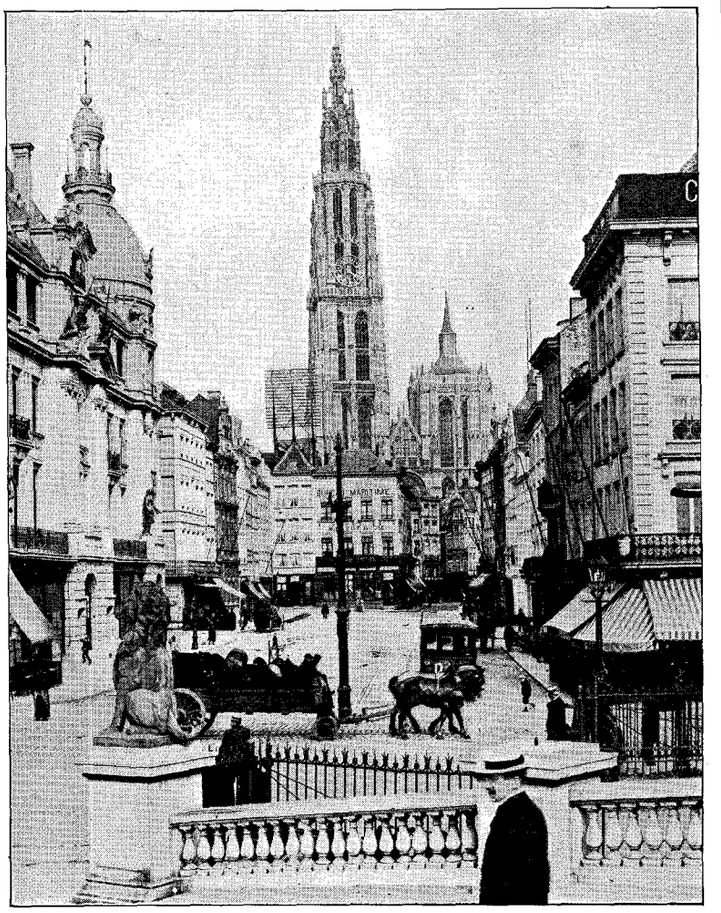
"What would be the inevitable literary product? I think that the immediate literary product—the product during the war and for five years after—would be an immense outpouring of rimed, accentuated, and very patriotic verse—like Arndt's Sword Songs. And, along with that would go a revival of ideas of death, of the supernatural, of the romantic-religious. You would, in short, get a revival parallel to that shadowed by Bürger's 'Lenore.' I do not mean to say that you would again have demon horsemen and demon lovers and lakes and meres; but you would get the equivalent in feeling, since similar emotions will have been stirred in the hearts of the German peoples. Let us imagine the Slavs triumphant. From them you might expect an immense outpouring of rimed, not very accentuated and largely drunken verse, abounding with words like 'Hopak! Klopak!'—verses immensely overshadowed by the ideas of death, of pillage, of flames, of violations, of orgies among shambles. Italy, I suppose, will continue, amid the tranquillity of a neutral nation, to turn out violent, unrimed, unscanned poems about automobiles, bursting shells, the explosion of undermined bridges. It remains to be seen whether unrimed informal verse will hold its own. It depends on the duration of the war, I dare say. If, as some weighty authorities hold, the war lasts three years there may well be an end of *vers libre;* all the French poets will have been killed in the ranks, and the law of price per thousand being suspended in these islands all the British *vers-libre* poets will have died of starvation or will have found other jobs.

"I do not know what will happen in this country; the proper expression in times of war would be the arising of Mr. Rudyard Kipling—and one might well have a worse form of expression. But Mr. Kipling has arisen already, so I do not see how the forces of nature can go any further. I dare say the infinitely superior demeanor of the public compared with its foamings at the date of the Boer War in its early days may be due to the fact that in Mr. Kipling's ballads it got all that sort of thing off its chest so completely that there is no more to come. And I am bound to add that the immense and admirable efficiency of the Administration in these days may well be due in a large measure to the exhortations of Mr. Kipling's muse."

From these premises, which he admits to be "fairly obvious" as to what would happen if the war lasts three years, he passes on, somewhat flippantly at first, to consider the effect of shorter duration:

"It is unnecessary to speculate on what will happen if, according to the students of the Yellower Press, the war only lasts a fortnight; for in that case trade would become so overwhelmingly good that there would not be—not ever, not ever!—a penny to spend on books, pictures, concerts, or any frills, and the arts would die in the blaze of a glorified Park Lane and a Bayswater in apotheosis. But, no; let us say that the war lasts one year six months and seven days, which would be to split the difference between three years and a fortnight. . . . Well, at the end of that time there would be raging through the world a blaze of poems—sentimental from the Germans, violent and filled with the shadow of death from the Slavs. Poems like those of Béranger might come from France; like those of Thomas Campbell from this country. In the meanwhile Italy will have collared all the 'technique' of the world, and I guess it will push the theory of *vers libre* further and further.

"So that, when tranquillity comes again, we shall have *les jeunes* of that distant day clawing on to Italian methods with more intensity than even yesterday they showed. Italian methods we shall then have along with Slav violence, deathliness, and reaction from orgies. For when the reaction from the orgies that will distinguish their poems during war falls upon the mournful Slav temperament, you will find that most of their poems will purport to be written by dead men. In addition, there will be the dash of German sentimentalism, which will run all over Europe because it has so strong a flavor."



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SCENE OF BELGIUM'S LAST STAND.

If subjected to the Germans' bombardment, this wonderful jewel of the Middle Ages, the Cathedral of Antwerp, would suffer beyond repair.

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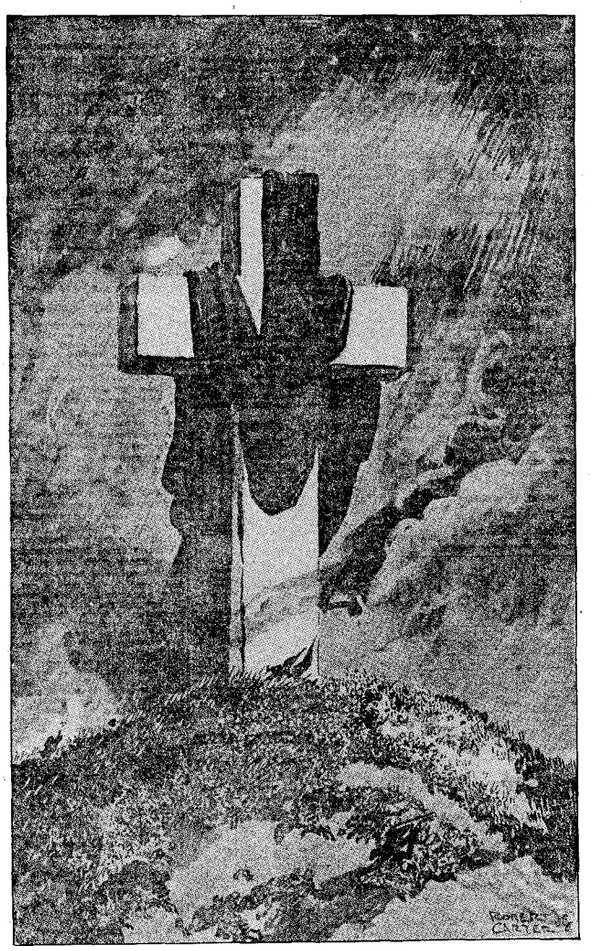
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

POPE PIUS X.

THE DYING APPEAL of Pope Pius X. to the warring nations reminds *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland) of "the prayer of Our Lord over Jerusalem and its coming visitation." "The key-note of the Pontiff's whole life was to restore all things in Christ." Therefore there was a poignant



"THE PEACE WHICH PASSETH ALL UNDERSTANDING."
—Carter in the New York *Sun*.

grief in the fact that his eyes must close upon a warring world. "The war killed him," declares the New York *World*, and the declaration is supported by a consideration of the great numbers of the Catholic faith engaged in it. *The World* makes a survey of these elements which are seen to be drawn from almost every country now engaged:

"The Irish in the allied armies are mainly Catholic. France, in spite of its political differences with the Vatican, is a Catholic country, more devout that it was ten years ago, or five. The Pope's beloved Italy, not yet involved in the war but likely to be so, is of the old faith. So is Belgium. Even in the empire of the Czar the millions of Poles are Catholics, while the dispersed fragments of the Uniate Church, practising the Greek rite under Roman authority, among the Russian Ruthenians, are viewed with especial tenderness by all Popes as representing the most promising effort ever made to unite Eastern and Western Christianity.

"Upon the Galician side of the border the Uniates have not been subjected to oppression and still form a great and prosperous church of 3,000,000 adherents; half a million more are in Hungary, and the sect ramifies into Croatia and Servia, a living ligature between the sundered communions. Of Roman Catholics proper there are eight or nine millions in Hungary; all South Germany is preponderantly Catholic; Austria proper and Bohemia overwhelmingly so. The millions of Catholics arrayed on either side are, in fact, not far from evenly balanced. On each side the crucifix is borne to the wounded and extreme unction administered to the dying. It is a Catholic war.

"The Pope is said to have been especially grieved over the Austrian attack upon Servia at a time when the Holy See had just concluded an arrangement with the latter state guaranteeing religious liberty to Catholics within its borders—chiefly the Malissori or 'mountain men' of Albania annexed after the Balkan wars and treated at first with shocking cruelty, but including Uniates and others. That Austria, so long the paramount power in the Holy Roman Empire, still so closely allied to the Vatican that it has the veto over a Pope's election, should assail Servia at a time so unpropitious for the Church added poignancy to the sorrow of the Pontiff."

Impelled by his great charity, writes *The Catholic Universe*, Pius X. "sought to shield the people from the misery and destruction of war." This is shown in his dying exhortation to the whole world:

"At this moment, when nearly the whole of Europe is being dragged into the vortex of a most terrible war, with its present dangers and miseries and the consequences to follow, the very thought of which must strike every one with grief and horror, we whose care is the life and welfare of so many citizens and peoples can not but be deeply moved and our heart wrung with the bitterest sorrow.

"And in the midst of this universal confusion and peril we feel and know that both fatherly love and apostolic ministry demand of us that we should with all earnestness turn the thoughts of Christendom thither 'whence cometh help'—to Christ, the Prince of Peace and the most powerful mediator between God and man.

"We charge, therefore, the Catholics of the whole world to approach the throne of grace and mercy, each and all of them, and more especially the clergy, whose duty furthermore it will be to make in every parish, as their bishops shall direct, public supplication so that the merciful God may, as it were, be wearied with the prayers of his children and speedily remove the evil causes of war, giving to them who rule to think the thoughts of peace and not of affliction.

"From the palace of the Vatican, the second day of August, 1914.

"PIUS X., Pontifex Maximus."

If one studies the life of this churchman, observes the Boston *Pilot*, one is imprest by its remarkable unity:

"There was no change in it with the new dignity. His life as Pope was but the continuance in the holy purpose which he had set before him even as a seminarian—to reestablish all things in Christ. That became the motto of his pontificate, a new motto, but an old one too, since it had guided all his priesthood.

"His interests as Pope were, on a larger scale, the interests of his first years as a priest and bishop. His reforms as Pope, his masterly encyclicals, all find their counterpart in his work as Bishop of Mantua and as Patriarch of Venice. There had been then nothing which did not occupy his zeal. The improvement of the seminaries, care for religious instruction, interest in social betterment, Catholic congresses, the chant, the Catholic press, all these activities were but the forerunner, prepared him perhaps, for dealing with the same problems not merely for one diocese, but for the universal Church.

"Well prepared was he, therefore, for the office of Pope. When he came to the Fisherman's throne there was with those who did not know the real man a feeling of mistrust. Knowing him but as a humble bishop, albeit Patriarch of Venice, there was the wonder if he would be able to face the great problems of the Church's government. How needless were such fears is now a matter of history. Not in vain had he been a bishop.

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Fearless, saintly, knowing that to God alone must he give the account of his stewardship, he was in practise a man of one single purpose, and that purpose was to serve the Church.

"From the first encyclical in the October of 1903, when he laid so much stress on the building up of a pious, learned, and zealous priesthood, through his urging of frequent Communion, his insistence that even the little ones be given the Bread of Life, his famous *Motu Proprio* on Church music, his care for catechetical instruction, his crushing of the spirit of Modernism, his establishment of the Biblical Institute, his reform of the Breviary, his move for the codification of the Canon Law, his letter on the Social question—in all these messages Pius X. is not a learned visionary, but the same old practical parish priest who has the whole world as his parish.

"To review his papacy is to marvel at it. Perilous times they were. The troubles in France, in Spain, in Portugal, brought sorrow to his heart; but in his relations with these governments he was as far as the things of God were concerned a man of iron that could not be swerved from the path which he knew he must walk for the sake of the souls that looked to him for the Bread of Life."

The New York *Evening Post*, in considering the late Pontiff as an ecclesiastic, makes use of the opinion of the Italian historian Ferrero that "if it should ever be that the Church should have a Pope who remained in his impulses and in his outlook upon the world simply a parish priest, the majestic power of the papacy could not fail to be impaired for the time being and its grandeur temporarily eclipsed." It can not be denied, adds *The Evening Post*, that "Pius X. always had upon him the marks of the excellent parish priest." It was this quality, we learn from an interview with Mgr. Lavelle in the New York *Sun*, that fitted him to the needs of his times.

"It is quite natural at the present time to compare the characters and administrations of Pope Leo XIII. and Pope Pius X.

"BY ALLAH, I MAY HAVE TO INTERFERE IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY."

—Kessler in the New York *Evening Sun*.

The former, without neglecting the internal work, gave great and most successful attention to the advancement of Catholic interests with the world outside the Church. When Pope Leo ascended the throne there was considerable criticism of the Church and the papacy among non-Catholics, mainly because of political questions which had been rife during the administration of his predecessor. When he died these antagonisms had largely, almost entirely, passed away, and the whole world united in its respect and grief for the deceased Pontiff.

"Pope Pius had other work to do. There is a story told, for which I can not vouch, but which is at least probably true, to the effect that after the Austrian veto had eliminated Cardinal

"MY BELOVED JEWS."

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

Rampolla as a Papal possibility in the last conclave, Cardinal Satolli urged the selection of Cardinal Sarto. He said in effect that Pope Leo XIII. had emphasized the external policies, and that the great need of the Church now was for some one in whom the spirit of piety and devotion was overwhelming and who would labor almost exclusively for the greater spiritualization of both clergy and people. He then proposed Cardinal Sarto and urged his election, claiming that the Venetian Patriarch was the best embodiment that could be found of the qualities most needed for the time.

"The very first encyclical of the new Pope voiced this very idea, calling upon the entire Catholic world to unite in renewing all things in Christ. This was the key-note of the eleven years during which he governed the Church."

WAR OPPORTUNITY OF THE JEWS

THE NOVEL proposal that the Jews of the United States shall combine "to frame a policy for the international welfare" of the race and to assure it "justice when the world peace is made" is put forth by *The Jewish Advocate* (Boston). This is the duty of American Jews, we read, because they are "the only large group of Jews who are in a neutral position at this time," and because the Jews in Europe, "compelled to slaughter each other in battles for ends from which they have nothing to gain," find it "no doubt difficult to concentrate attention upon the need for a constructive Jewish policy." *The Advocate* urges Jewish organizations in all parts of the country to meet in convention and take advantage by cooperation of this opportunity for "turning evil into good," which shall not recur for many generations. "Hence," this journal adds, "we urge our contemporaries to take up this issue, and we ask rabbis to replace their expected New Year's sermons with plans along this line." The necessity for action on the part of the Jews is argued from the fact that "whoever wins, the Jews are not likely to profit by the victory unless they take the initiative," and we read:

"A Russian victory would merely send them out of the frying-pan into the fire, while if the independence of Poland were re-established, the Jewish position would be worse than it is to-day. For the Poles are admittedly anti-Semitic, and would, if anything, become more so after such a triumph. The annexation of the Russo-Polish province by Germany would take the Jews out of the fire, but—into the frying-pan, for we owe modern scientific Jew-baiting to Germany. In the Levant we have seen that the Greek victory has been to the disadvantage of the Salonika Jews, while of the other Jews in the Balkans we can

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not claim that any group has gained a distinct advantage from their military patriotism."

Because of the war, *The Advocate* points out, "the majority of Jews in Europe can not even lift a finger" to prepare themselves against the time "when the Powers come together to make peace and reparcel their possessions." The burden, therefore, falls upon the neutral American Jews, and we are advised that—

"From the American Jewish view the framing of such a policy is most desirable. During the war the Jews in this country are being plainly used, as far as they permit themselves, 'to manufacture sympathy' for nations who in normal times award them with 'the order of the boot.' After the war the Jews of the United States will be asked to bear the burden that will weigh like lead on the shoulders of the Jews everywhere. A large percentage of the Jewish young men will have been killed, and with whatever Power rests the victory, the result of changing the map of Europe will result, as far as funds permit, in mass Jewish emigration, for the Jews live in disputed territories, or along frontiers, therefore the changes will affect them intimately. Their communities will be broken, their strong men dead, their families impoverished. Hence the burden will be thrust upon the American Jew. He will be asked to give money, and he will be asked to set himself the task of stretching the immigration laws in order to receive tens of thousands of war victims. This in turn will lead to an upheaval in every American Jewish community, similar to that which was witnessed here in 1881–2, 1891–2, and 1906–7."

It is plain, consequently, *The Advocate* holds, that "the American Jew has a personal as well as a sentimental reason for seeing to it that . . . the Jews receive proper treatment from those who assemble around the peace table," and it adds:

"In order to accomplish this, the first step is the uniting of the Jews in this country for that purpose. That is not the same thing as uniting them for all purposes, but for one understandable purpose. For that reason a conference of all Jewish forces should be convened. No one man, and no one body, can dictate such a policy, nothing permanent can be accomplished by political intrigue, however well meant. The Jewish policy should be every Jew's policy, and to make it so, every type of Jew must be represented in framing it, and in a representative way be responsible for it."

ENGLAND'S PRIMATE ON THE WAR

ENGLAND'S RELIGIOUS FEELING toward the war was exprest by the Archbishop of Canterbury in his sermon at Westminster Abbey on August 2. England had, of course, yet two days before deciding upon her own active entrance into the scene, but she was feeling the beat of the European war pulse. Dr. Davidson does not take a pessimist's view of the future, tho he recalls the blighted hopes of previous years and the depression that might legitimately follow. The opening of the Great Exposition in Hyde Park in 1851 raised before people of that day "the happy auguries of a new and blissful era which had broken upon the world with the dawn of that May day, the inauguration of an abiding Temple of Peace." Tennyson celebrates the event in these lines:

> So let the fair white-winged peacemaker fly
> To happy havens under all the sky, . . .
> Till each man find his own in all men's good,
> And all men work in noble brotherhood,
> Breaking their mailed fleets and armed towers.

We quote in continuance from Dr. Davidson's sermon printed in full in *The Guardian* (London, August 6):

"Such were the hopes, such the expectations of not a few. And what happened? Englishmen must have thought them over with a grim feeling in the icy trenches of Sebastopol, or in the noonday glare upon the ridge at Delhi. And they formed a startling memory for many others besides Englishmen, for our gathering in 1851 was cosmopolitan, and some of the strongest speeches and the rosiest prophecies came from other nationalities than our own. What did those prophets think, a little later, about Magenta and Solferino? How were their hopes illustrated, later still, on the hillside at Gravelotte or in the corn-fields of Sedan? What are we to say of Plevna, of Port Arthur? The strifes were hotter, some of the fields were bloodier, than any that our grandsires had known."

Now, what does it all mean? asks the Archbishop. "Is it that the hopes of 1851 were a crazy delusion, and that war is so inveterate and essential a habit of the people of the earth that to look for peace is a fanatical and baseless dream?" He wonders if the European telegrams of the days preceding the call to conflict are "the final answer to a childish fantasy":

"My friends, I do not believe it for a moment. To think so would, as it seems to me, be to belie Christian faith, Christian promises, Christian hope. This thing which is now astir in Europe is not the work of God, but of the devil. It is not the development of God's purposes; it is the marring of them by the self-will, the sheer wrongness of man. What is happening must be due somewhere, somehow (I am not now attempting to judge where or how), to the pride, the high-handedness, the stubbornness of men's temper undoing and thwarting the handiwork and will of God. We have got to set ourselves, slowly it may be, but determinedly as the generations pass, to eradicate and make unendurable the temper among men from which such things spring, to 'shrivel the falsehood from the souls of men' in the name of the Prince of Peace, Who still goes forth conquering and to conquer. And, never let us forget it, we have in these latter years done something substantial on that pathway. A hundred years ago, no more than the barest handful of people could have been found in England, or Germany, or France who believed in any arbitrament except war. And now? Why, notwithstanding all our shattered hopes and, as we are tempted to murmur, our unanswered prayers, there are, beyond all question, tens of thousands of thoughtful people in Europe and America, as well as in England, who are throwing themselves with an eagerness which they rightly believe to come from God into the furtherance of the 'more excellent way.'"

Speaking of the temper of the people necessary to bear the strain of future events, he says:

"But there are deliberate efforts that we must with our whole strength evoke and multiply at an hour of tension such as this. Steadiness and self-control are, at such an hour, not desirable only, but sacredly imperative; the sternest individual self-discipline and self-surrender; that is what we can each contribute to the common good. Emotions, however natural in ordinary days, held in check now with a stern grip as we brace ourselves to the exercise of a quiet, straightforward, purposeful Christian manhood and womanhood, the manhood and womanhood, that is, of those who are making their own the steadying sense of the Fatherhood of God revealed to us in the life and death and abiding presence of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. There must—there absolutely must—be no selfish rivalries in great or little things, no taking advantage of one another in the affairs of common life at a time when ordinary rules are out of gear. Bear ye one another's burdens—it applies very palpably, does it not, to our business and financial matters?—bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ. The law of Christ. It is in that law, in that sublime example, thought out and applied to our present-day intercourse that we are at such times upheld and guided and made strong under the good hand of our Father which is in Heaven. It has been well put—rather unexpectedly, perhaps—by Professor Huxley thus—'Whoso calls to mind what I may venture to term the bright side of Christianity—that ideal of manhood, with its strength and its patience, its justice and its pity, its helpfulness to the extremity of self-sacrifice, its ethical purity and nobility—is not likely to underrate the importance of the Christian faith as a factor in human history.'

"And one more suggestion. Whatever we may be called upon to do or bear—whatever the strain upon courage, or, what is sometimes harder, upon patience—do let the sobering, steadying influence of times like this bear fruit all our life through. That can well come true. Some of us will remember the poet's picture drawn a few years ago in the days of the South African War of the careless, self-indulgent, easy-going lad—

> Whose gods were luxury and chance,

gaining permanent strength from the enforced self-discipline of strenuous days. They bring to us all a genuine opportunity. Use it—

> The yoke he bore shall press him still,
> And long-engrained effort goad
> To find, to fashion, and fulfil
> The cleaner life, the sterner code."

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CURRENT POETRY

THE defense of Liége, according to the reports sent out by the Belgian Government, was skilful and brave. It was this gallant defense that inspired Stephen Phillips's poem which we have already quoted. It has also been the subject of some good American verse. Among the best is the following spirited ballad, which appeared in the New York *Evening Sun*. Whether or not Mr. Burnet's narrative is historically correct is after all a small matter; people no longer get their history from the poets.

The Battle of Liége

BY DANA BURNET

Now spake the Emperor to all his shining battle forces,
To the Lancers and the Rifles, to the Gunners and the Horses:
And his pride surged up within him as he saw their banners stream!
"'Tis a twelve-day march to Paris, by the road our fathers traveled,
And the prize is half an empire when the scarlet road's unraveled—
Go you now across the border,
God's decree and William's order—
Climb the frowning Belgian ridges
With your naked swords agleam!
Seize the City of the Bridges—
Then get on, get on to Paris—
To the jeweled streets of Paris—
To the lovely woman, Paris, that has driven me to dream!"

A hundred thousand fighting men
They climbed the frowning ridges,
With their flaming swords drawn free
And their pennants at their knee.
They went up to their desire,
To the City of the Bridges,
With their naked brands outdrawn
Like the lances of the dawn!
In a swelling surf of fire,
Crawling higher—higher—higher—
Till they crumpled up and died
Like a sudden wasted tide,
And the thunder in their faces beat them down and flung them wide!

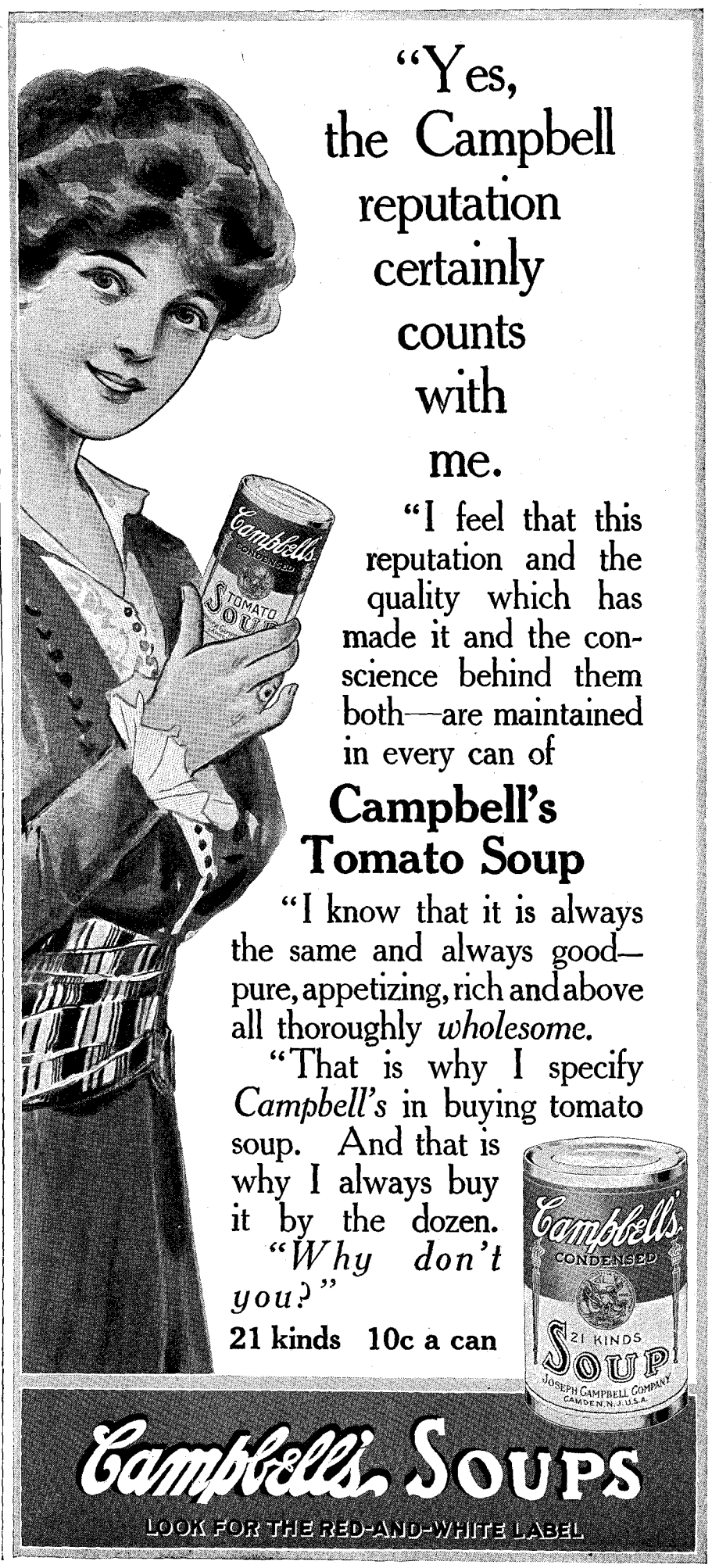
They had paid a thousand men,
Yet they formed and came again,
For they heard the silver bugles sounding challenge to their pride,
And they rode with swords agleam
For the glory of a dream,
And they stormed up to the cannon's mouth and withered there, and died. . . .

The daylight lay in ashes
On the blackened western hill,
And the dead were calm and still;
But the Night was torn with gashes—
Sudden ragged crimson gashes—
And the siege guns snarled and roared,
With their flames thrust like a sword,
And the tranquil moon came riding on the heaven's silver ford.

What a fearful world was there,
Tangled in the cold moon's hair!
Man and beast lay hurt and screaming.
(Men must die when Kings are dreaming!)—
While within the harried town
Mothers dragged their children down
As the awful rain came screaming
For the glory of a Crown!

So the Morning flung her cloak
Through the hanging pall of smoke—
Trimmed with red, it was, and dripping with a deep and angry stain!
And the Day came walking then
Through a lane of murdered men,
And her light fell down before her like a Cross upon the plain!

But the forts still crowned the height
With a bitter iron crown!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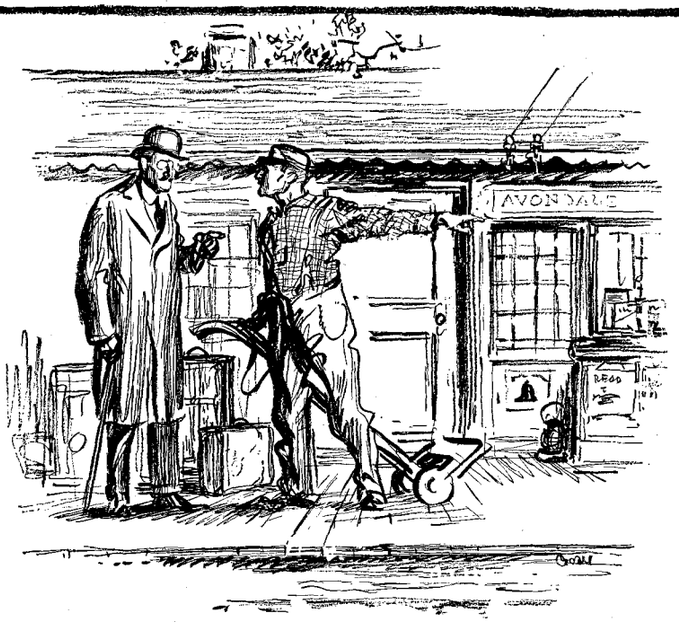

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They had lived to flame and fight,
They had lived to keep the Town!
And they poured their havoc down
All that day . . . and all that night . . .
While *four times their number came,*
—Pawns that played a bloody game!—
With a silver trumpeting,
For the glory of the King,
To the barriers of the thunder and the fury of the flame!

So they stormed the iron Hill,
O'er the sleepers lying still,
And their trumpets sang them forward through the dull succeeding dawns,
But the thunder flung them wide,
And they crumpled up and died,
They had waged the war of monarchs—and they died the death of pawns.

But the forts still stood. . . . Their breath
Swept the foeman like a blade,
Though ten thousand men were paid
To the hungry purse of Death,
Though the field was wet with blood,
Still the bold defenses stood,
Stood!

And the King came out with his body-guard at the day's departing gleam—
And the moon rode up behind the smoke and showed the King his dream.

The Sunday Magazine of the New York *Times* calls attention to the warlike character of nearly all the poetry of Servia. The Servian peasants compose ballads of war and sing them to the *gusle*, their violinlike national instrument. The latest edition of Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson's collected poems, published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, contains a metrical paraphrase of several poems of a modern Servian writer. Even now some Serb, resting from a day of fighting, may be chronicling some picturesque deed of the war in this fashion. The poem quoted commemorates an event of the Montenegrin War of 1876-78.

Luka Filipov

BY ZMAI IOVAN IOVANOVICH

Paraphrased by Robert Underwood Johnson

One more hero to be part
Of the Servians' glory!
Lute to lute and heart to heart
Tell the homely story;
Let the Moslem hide for shame,
Trembling like the falcon's game,
Thinking on the falcon's name—
Luka Filipov.

When he fought with sword and gun
Doughty was he reckoned;
When he was the foremost, none
Blushed to be the second.
But he tired of the taint
Of the Turk's blood, learned restraint
From his sated sword—the quaint
Luka Filipov.

Thus he reasoned: Though they fall
Like the grass in mowing,
Yet the dead Turks, after all,
Make a sorry showing.
Foes that died remember not
How our Montenegrins bought
Our unbroken freedom—thought
Luka Filipov.

So, in last year's battle-storm
Swooped our Servian falcon,
Chose the sleekest of the swarm
From beyond the Balkan;
Plucked a pasha from his horse,
Carried him away by force,
While we cheered along his course:
"Luka!" "Filipov!"

To the Prince his prize he bore
Just as he had won him—
Laid him at the Prince's door,
Not a scratch upon him.

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"Prince, a present! And for fear
He should find it lonely here
I will fetch his mate," said queer
Luka Filipov.

Back into the fight he rushed
Where the Turks were flying,
Past his kinsmen boldly brushed,
Leaping dead and dying:
Seized a stalwart infidel,
Wrenched his gun, and like a spell,
Marched him back—him heeding well
Luka Filipov.

But the Moslems, catching breath
Mid their helter-skelter,
Poured upon him hail of death
From a rocky shelter,
Till a devil-guided ball
Striking one yet wounded all:
For there staggered, nigh to fall,
Luka Filipov!

Paused the conflict—all intent
On the two before us;
And the Turkish regiment
Cheered in hideous chorus
As the prisoner, half afraid,
Turned and started up the glade,
Thinking—dullard!—to evade
Luka Filipov.

We'd have fired—but Luka's hand
Rose in protestation,
While his pistol's mute command
Needed no translation!
For the Turk retraced his track,
Knelt and took upon his back
(As a pedler shifts his pack)
Luka Filipov!

How we cheered him as he passed
Through the line, a-swinging
Gun and pistol—bleeding fast—
Grim—but loudly singing:
"Lucky me to find a steed
Fit to give the Prince for speed!
Rein or saddle ne'er shall need
Luka Filipov!"

So he urged him to the tent
Where the Prince was resting—
Brought his captive, shamed and spent,
To make true his jesting.
And as couriers came to say
That our friends had won the day,
Who should up and faint away?
Luka Filipov.

A collected edition of Katharine Tynan's poems has been announced. It is sure of a hearty welcome, for this poet's conscientious exercise of her great talent has secured for her a large and devoted following. Her ability to produce beautiful effects by means of the simplest, most colloquial phrases is excellently displayed in these charming lines. They appear in *The Designer*.

The Return

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

'Twas worth the years of exile just to recapture
The old delight, the wild bliss of coming back.
I can praise God that I have known the rapture
Before the night darkened upon my track.

Nigh on twenty years in a foreign city,
And the best hour, that hour in fog and rain,
Going home, and my heart singing its ditty
In time to the creaking screw and the throbbing train.

Oh, the yellow streets and the poor, sad people
Trudging to their dreary task in a pallid gloom
Down below the black house-walls, under spire and steeple,
And I speeding fast to the sun, and I going home!

Sorry I was for the poor souls that weren't going,
As tho I traveled to Tirn'anoge, where no man grieves.
My love you are and my heart's delight, and the west wind blowing,
And I coming back to you bearing my sheaves!

If the Dish Were to Fit the Food

A lover of Puffed Grains—Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice—says they ought to be served in a golden dish with jewels on the side. Such royal foods as these, he says, should have a royal setting.

Do you realize how much these bubbles of grain have added to the joy of living? When we were children, we had no such morning dainties. For those old-time suppers we had no such morsels to float in our bowls of milk.

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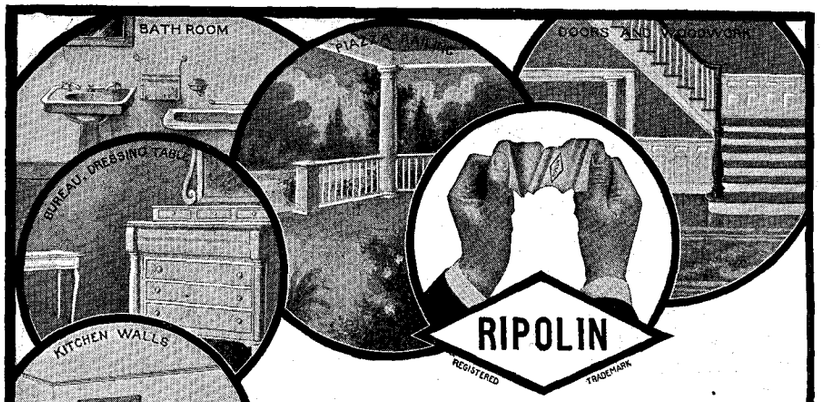

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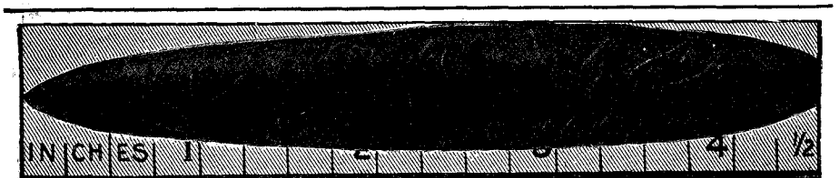

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HERR KRUPP IN ENGLAND

IT was only two short years ago that England became the laughing-stock of Europe and America through her panic fear of Zeppelin espionage and invasion. All the paragraphers and quip-writers on both sides of the Atlantic had their fun with her, and every change was rung on the undignified figure that she cut. The events of this eventful summer have changed all that, and now the opinion is growing strongly in France and England that a more profound respect for the possibilities of a German spy system would have been a most valuable thing. There have been rumors that France, once in a state of war, found the country honeycombed by spies, and England is slowly coming to have suspicions of a similar state of affairs with regard to herself. In witness of this is an article appearing in the London *Daily Mail*, which—whether with reason or not it is impossible to say—points to a most humiliating strategic trick of which she may have been the victim. The Berlin correspondent of that paper raises the question, Why did Herr Krupp visit England in June and, accompanied by German experts, go so painstakingly through the British shipyards and gun-works and examine the British armament in detail? At the time the matter was explained casually and to the satisfaction of every one; but now another and a much-to-be-dreaded explanation seems probable. The writer remarks:

Before our senses are numbed by the clash and din of titanic killings on land and sea—before we lose the faculty of remembering the past in the staggering attempt to grasp the present—I would like to take Englishmen back to an event which happened in their unsuspecting midst exactly two months ago. A most sinister event, in the light of what has happened since, and one designed as hardly any other could be to persuade the most skeptical among us that the war Kaiser's plans for the sacking of Europe were deep laid, deliberate, and stealthy. It reduces to criminal absurdity the German contention that Armageddon was kindled at Serajevo.

I refer to the strange visit paid by Herr Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, the head of Krupp's, between June 14 and 23, to Birkenhead, Barrow-in-Furness, Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Sheffield. His charming wife, the Cannon Queen and proprietress of Krupp's, accompanied him. That bolstered up the fiction that the visit was "private and unofficial." But in order that the inspection of the Firth, Laird, Vickers, Brown, Armstrong, Whitworth, Cammell, Laird, and other establishments should not be strictly informal, Herr Krupp von Bohlen brought with him his chief technical expert, Dr. Ehrensberger, of Essen. There was a fourth member of his party—Herr von Bülow,

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a kinsman of the former Imperial Chancellor, who until recently—perhaps yet, for all I know—represented the Krupps in London.

Herr Krupp von Bohlen's previous visits to England have been undoubtedly private in character. Both he and his wife were fond of London, and liked to come to us informally, to live quietly like well-born people of means at a fashionable Piccadilly hotel. In recent times they came primarily to sit for the late Sir Hubert Herkomer. Never until the visit of June did they come accompanied by their experts. They came this time, in other words, strictly for business. And it is not a comforting reflection to think that they accomplished their business thoroughly.

There can be no manner of doubt that Herr Krupp von Bohlen's last sojourn in these isles was at the direct instigation of somebody higher up. There is but one person in Germany who could send him on such a mission. And that some one is the Kaiser.

Herr Krupp von Bohlen is not in the habit of "traveling" on behalf of his gigantic firm. The tour of England, as a matter of fact, was the first of the kind he ever made. He undertook it because the necessity of spying out the armament secrets of Great Britain had suddenly become a matter of vital significance to Germany; and he came at the behest of the Krupps' great family friend, the Emperor, who, as we now know, preached peace while plotting war.

The genesis of the Krupp investigation of the state of preparedness of our facilities for manufacturing land and sea armaments is no less remarkable than the investigation itself. Early in May certain of the firms above mentioned received a delightfully courteous letter from the Master of Essen, announcing his intention to visit England during the season. Frankness incarnate, the letter suggested that an inspection of establishments making articles similar to those manufactured by Krupps would naturally be of the greatest interest.

The recipients of Herr Krupp von Bohlen's letters forthwith communicated with our naval and military authorities. It was agreed that, subject to the elementary precautions advisable in such circumstances, there could be no harm in extending to the Essen visitors the hospitality for which, I fear, we are sometimes all too famous. They came and they saw. Whether they conquered remains to be seen. Doors, at any rate, were flung wide open to them. There was even some speechmaking. The fact that the utmost possible care was exercised that the lynx-eyed Dr. Ehrensberger and Herr von Bülow did not see too much does not alter the underlying gravity of the visit itself. At the time Birkenhead, Barrow-in-Furness, Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Sheffield thought it passing strange that Herr Krupp von Bohlen should suddenly desire to look us over. Intervening events, I venture to believe, have given them furiously to think.

Herr Krupp von Bohlen lost no time in reporting to the Kaiser the wonders he had been privileged to inspect in England and Scotland. By prearrangement, undoubtedly, he came directly from them to Kiel, where William II. was extending a

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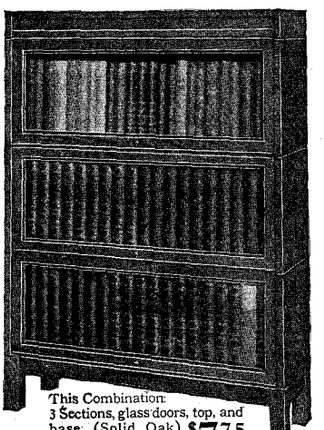

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hearty welcome to Vice-Admiral Sir George Warrender's battle-ship and light-cruiser squadron. The Kaiser always demands prompt reports from special emissaries. Grand-Admiral von Tirpitz was at Kiel, too, to hear what the Master of Essen had gleaned in guileless Albion. And while the issue of peace or war with England hung in the balance at Berlin, a fortnight ago, Herr Krupp von Bohlen hurried up from Essen to take part in the momentous councils of the Kaiser with his military and naval chieftains. Can we doubt that what he learned in this country in June was his principal contribution to the deliberations?

Guileless, too, I remember now that I sought an interview with Herr Krupp von Bohlen at Kiel. It was the day before Serajevo. I knew of the true British hospitality which had been showered upon him. I thought perhaps he might be inclined to indulge in some glittering generalities suitable for publication. I know now why he dispatched a polite young secretary to my hotel with the message that the "nature of Herr Krupp von Bohlen's visit to England made it quite inappropriate for him to discuss it in public."

A REFUGEE FROM EUROPE

THE ordinary autumn conversations—better, monologs—on the subject of "our little trip abroad this summer," illustrated with picture post-cards and more or less out of focus kodak prints, will be somewhat varied this coming season, and widely different from the kind usually educed for the benefit of evening callers. The American tourists whose summer tours have ended in catastrophe are many in number, running well up into the thousands. At this writing the majority of them are still marking time in obscure and reasonably safe corners of England and France, watching the titanic struggle from afar, with their naturally excited interest in the turn of events somewhat dampened by their fears for a safe return to the United States. The annual American invasion of Europe has turned into a rout, and Germany is doing most of the touring on the Continent just now. Of the accounts that are given by arrivals here of their more or less hair-raising experiences abroad, one of the most complete and coherent is that of a young woman who managed by hook and crook to escape from Paris at the very moment that trouble broke out, and to conduct the party of twelve, for whose safety she was responsible, intact and unharmed to neutral ground and thence aboard ship. The writer, Miss Ona Brown, in her story, written for the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, gives an admirable picture of Paris as it appeared on the eve of war. She writes:

Never has Paris been more beautiful for the summer tourist than we found it upon our arrival on the afternoon of Sunday, July 29. We were driven through the

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crowded gay streets to the Hôtel Regina, just across from the Louvre and overlooking the Tuileries Gardens.

About 10 o'clock on Wednesday night I went with some friends to take home a guest whom they had for dinner. We took a taxi-motor and instructed the chauffeur to give us a spin down the grand boulevards before starting for our destination. When we reached the Place de l'Opéra we found the streets crowded with excited people. I noticed that there were no chairs and tables out in front of the Café de la Paix—something unheard of in my knowledge of Paris. We told the driver to take us down the boulevards to the Place de la République and back.

When we started in that direction we found the sidewalks congested more and more the farther we went. By the time we reached the Porte St. Martin, which is in the vicinity of the leading newspaper offices, we found the middle of the streets a seething mass of pedestrians, taxi-motors, and carriages of every description. We would hear a loud cry on one side of the street, and there would be a grand rush in that direction, then loud talking in another place, and a counter-rush that way.

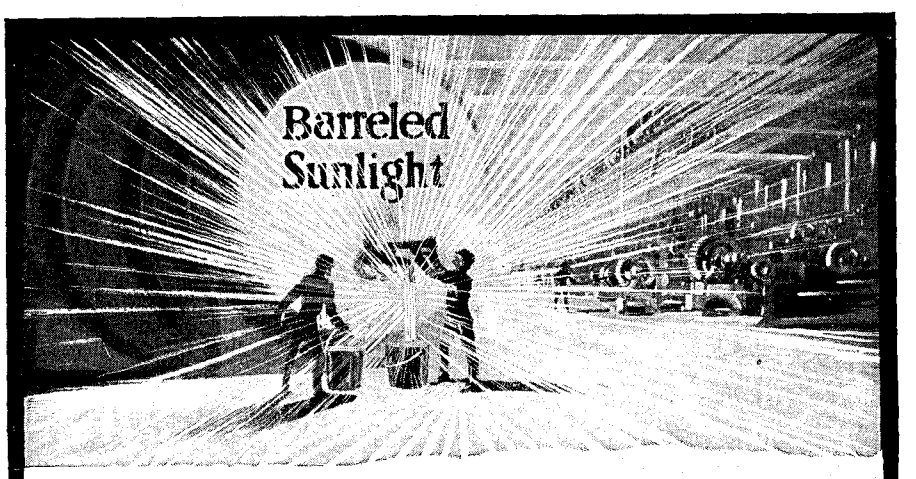
One of my friends became frightened and ordered the chauffeur to turn back. That was impossible at the time, but in a few minutes about forty mounted policemen galloped up from behind and opened up the way so that we succeeded in getting out.

We returned and told our experiences the next morning, thinking we had seen a lively demonstration of disapproval of Mme. Caillaux's acquittal. The next day we heard that Austria and Servia were at war, but did not connect the news with our experience on the boulevards.

We continued our sightseeing, and I noticed that my purse was full of paper money, and wondered what had become of the gold. Friday morning I divided the party into groups for shopping and went to a dressmaker's. She began to tell me of the dreadful rumors of war which were running rife in Paris, and of the pitiful state of the shopkeepers because of their inability to do business because they had no change. It came to me like a flash that the calling in of gold meant distress and war. I went immediately to the American Express office and cashed $3,000 in checks. I was assured by the paying-teller that all their checks would be honored and that I need have no uneasiness.

While I was putting the bills in my purse I heard one American offer a $10 bill for $7 in French money and another beg the teller at the next window to give him $40 in French money for a $50 English note. The teller explained that there were people who could not get money on their letters of credit at the banks, and that they were flooding the American Express office begging for money. Within a few moments I realized that the terrible European war-cloud had burst, and that we were in the midst of it. The realization of my responsibility in having six young girls, five married women, and one small boy all dependent upon me almost staggered me, but there was no time to lose.

It was a situation calling for quick thinking and much ingenuity, as well as immediate action. Miss Brown, her faith



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The First Woman to Teach Scientific Facial Exercise

in the Peace Palace yet undestroyed, decided accordingly that The Hague was the safest vantage-point to reach, and at once set about making her arrangements for an orderly retreat to the Netherlands. There was not even time for consultation with her party at the hotel. Forthwith she went direct to the ticket department of the American Express office to put her plans instantly into effect. There, she says, she was confronted by an apparently hopeless situation, for the counter was lined seven and eight deep with frantic Americans, their hands full of notes, trying to purchase any kind of a ticket, in order to get their paper money changed. Fortunately, Miss Brown was well known in the office, and was able to catch the eye of the head of the department. As soon as he could speak with her, he advised her to wait until next day and to take the noon train from Paris, as that was an express, and by taking it her difficulties would be minimized. The first step, however, was by no means the end of her troubles. To get her party safely aboard the morrow's train was a gigantic task in itself. She describes her labors:

When I arrived at the hotel I found that the members of my party had also heard the rumors and that Mrs. Webster had received a telegram from Mr. Webster at Hamburg, saying that the *Imperator* would not sail, and telling her to wait for further instructions. We answered, asking if she could not go to The Hague with me, but had no reply. I also wired my hotel in The Hague that they must provide a place for us.

When I told my party that I had made arrangements to take them to The Hague, some of them preferred to go to Switzerland. But I had no desire to be bottled up in Switzerland, near the scene of actual warfare, with twelve people to take care of perhaps for an indefinite length of time, with a limited amount of money—and at the mercy of Swiss hotelkeepers.

However, not wishing to assume the entire responsibility of the decision, I went immediately to the American Consul for news and advice. He told me that there was no immediate danger or cause for alarm as to our safety, even if we remained in Paris, but assured me that I would make no mistake in taking the party to The Hague.

Everything was quiet around the hotel at dinner-time, and for several hours afterward. People were repeating the rumors, but did not seem excited.

We went to our rooms early to pack our trunks. I had arranged for the American Express to call for them early the next

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It no longer costs a big sum to own a good typewriter and be business-like. For one-sixth the usual cost, you get the wonderful, practical Bennett with all important typewriter improvements: visible writing, adjustable margins, reversible ribbon, 84-character standard keyboard. It does the work of a $100 machine.

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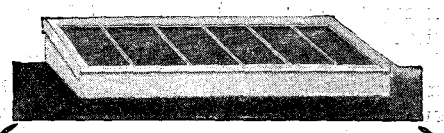

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This sash and frame is 8 ft. 4 in. long and just wide enough to put in a 3-ft. space with southern exposure. The large lights of extra-heavy glass allow the maximum of life-giving sunlight. Strongly made, easily ventilated. Double glazed if desired, for $1.00 extra.

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consists of over five hundred distinct varieties and includes all the rare novelties of England, France and Japan. I have spared neither effort nor expense to make this collection the finest in the world, and the many years' study I have given to the Peony enables me to describe accurately in my catalogue both form and color, and guarantee my plants true to name and description.

My Book, "Farr's Hardy Plants"
is an inspiration to the grower and lover of Peonies, Irises, Phloxes, and other hardy plants. I have an abridged edition ready for immediate use. A copy of the new edition will be mailed as soon as it is off the press; write me, so that one may be reserved for you.

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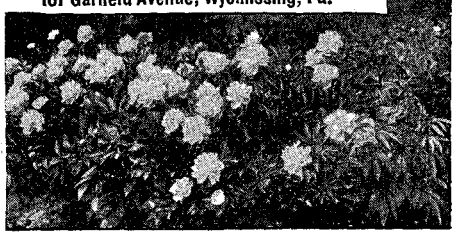

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morning and store them until further instructions.

About 12 o'clock I heard a great commotion on the streets and, having a room on the court, I started out in the hall to see what had happened. There I met Mrs. Cockrell, who had come to call me to her balcony overlooking the Tuileries Garden and Place de Rivoli. A howling mob, presumably of students, had marched down the side street (Rue des Pyramids), next to our hotel, had draped the Joan of Arc statue in the center of the Place de Rivoli with flags, and were singing the "Marseillaise." This was done again at about 4 o'clock in the morning. Men could be seen working all night long in the Tuileries Gardens.

On Saturday morning we found the great open space of the Tuileries Gardens, from the Lenore to the Place de la Concorde, literally filled with cannon, placed, we supposed, for convenient transportation. People were hurrying to and fro in the hotel corridors long before daylight. Excited Americans were discussing the situation with loud voices. Lone women were asking advice as to where to go and what to do about money. The Austrian girl who kept the keys on our floor was weeping bitterly because she had received orders to leave France immediately and take nothing with her.

I had asked the night before for my bill to be ready, but when I went downstairs, no one was in the office, and everybody was clamoring for bills. I waited as long as I could without getting it, then started for the American Express to get Belgian and Dutch money which Mr. Hansen had promised me the day before. I did not dare leave Paris without enough money for any emergency.

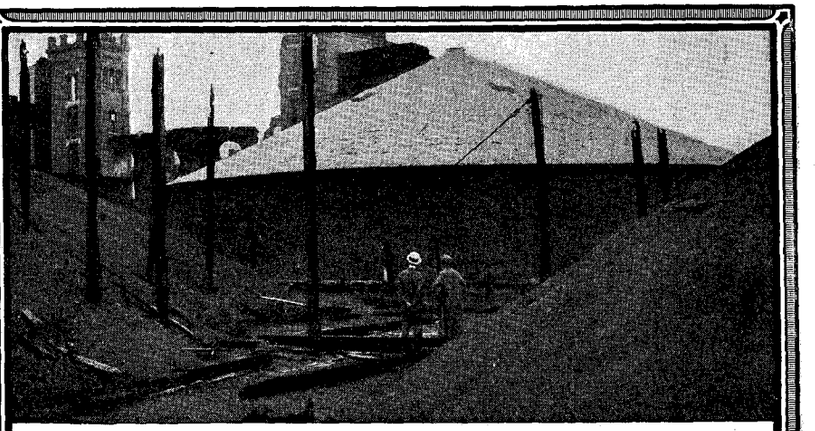
Those who have been importuned in Paris by taxi-motor- and cab-drivers at every turn will fully appreciate the state of affairs when I say that when I stepped outside the hotel there was not an unengaged vehicle of any kind to be had. I walked to the American Express, bought two additional tickets for Mrs. Webster and her daughter, left a deposit for the forwarding of any cablegrams that might be sent us, and asked my ticket man once more if he was sure the 12:35 train would go through to The Hague. He gave me my seat reservations, assured me that it would be the last direct train out of Paris through Belgium, and advised me not to miss it.

Wishing to relieve anxiety at home, I went to the Commercial Cable Company to send a message that we were going to Holland and was told that there were 2,500 private cables and telegrams stacked up which could not be sent that day. I went to two other companies, and was refused. At last I found the Western Union, and was assured that the wires were clear and that the message would go without delay.

I hurried back to the hotel and found the bill still not ready, and the whole force in confusion. Finally I got a statement and paid it.

The waiters had been ordered to their respective companies. One elevator boy and the night porter had gone and the youth who stood on the sidewalk to call cabs told me he was leaving after lunch to join his regiment at Versailles.

I had previously instructed the party to stay in the lobby and be ready to leave



Unharmed in the Midst of the Great Salem Fire because Roofed with

J-M ASBESTOS ROOFING

"The Roll of Honor"

Flying sparks and burning embers were literally showered upon the roof of this raw cotton storehouse of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., located in the midst of the recently flame-swept area of Salem, Mass.

Buildings all around it were burned to the ground, as the photograph shows.

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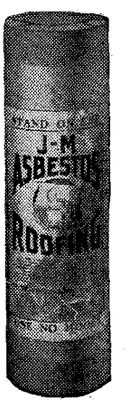
What greater proof of a roofing's fire-resisting ability could possibly be demanded?

There is a lesson to be drawn from every great catastrophe.

The lesson to you of the great Salem fire—where whole sections were actually wiped out—because buildings were roofed with wood shingles or other "fire-assisting" roofings—is this:

Do not use wood shingles or other inflammable roofing.

Do not be deceived, by low first cost, into buying anything but J-M Asbestos Roofing—the roofing of *known* quality—the roofing that will not fail you should the fire test ever come—the roofing that spells economy for you because of the years of service it affords and the fact that it never requires painting or repairing.



If you prefer shingles, use **J-M Transite Asbestos Shingles.** They will give you absolute fire protection, and a stone roof that cannot disintegrate. Add greatly to artistic appearance because of their attractive and permanent colors.

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Have a pair for *every* suit

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Used every day—note how your smile improves

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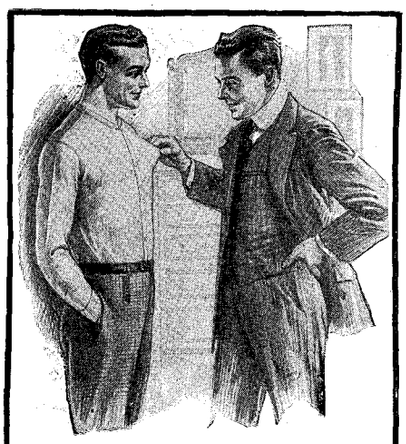

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Cooper-of-Bennington is the originator of the Spring-Needle Knit fabric that has become so popular with people who wish to be well underclothed. For nearly forty years he has been making the machines that knit this peculiar stitch and running the factory that produces the

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Note the elasticity of the fabric. You can stretch it and it springs right back to its knitted shape, and washing won't take out the spring. Made with the added comfort of the patented closed crotch, it is the best underwear you can buy.

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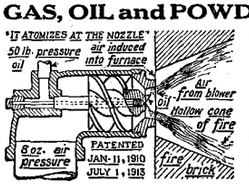

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The solution of the smoke problem is here. Send for a copy of

"IT'S ALL IN THE BURNER"

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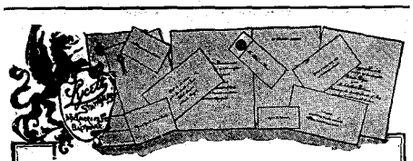

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The making of Wedding and Social Invitations, Visiting Cards, and Stamped Paper is our special work, done in our own shop. Samples and prices upon request.

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"Desk L," 317 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

our hotel at 11 o'clock. The omnibus came on time and we left as quickly as we could get twenty pieces of hand baggage on top and the party inside.

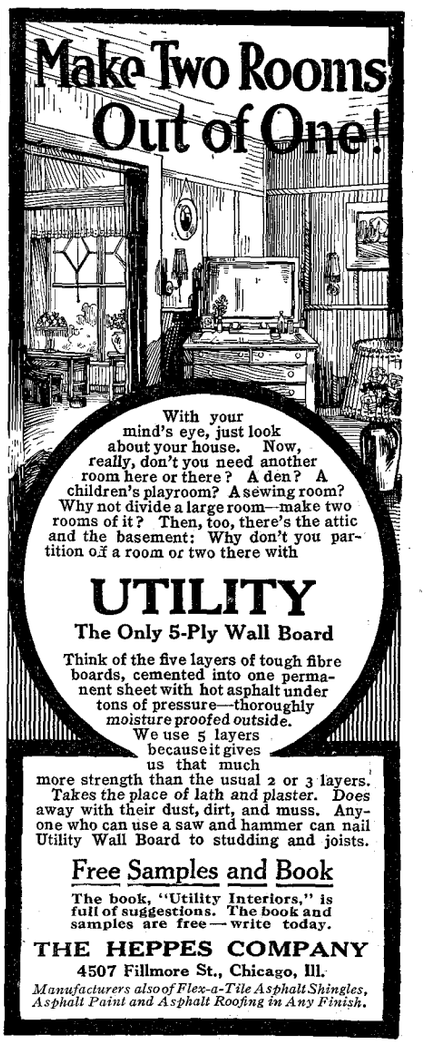
When we arrived at the station we could not get near the sidewalk, but finally our omnibus edged its way in. When I alighted, the most welcome sight I ever beheld was the chief of the station porters within an arm's reach of me giving last instructions to another porter. I slipt 10 francs into his hand, and told him if he would get a barrow for our luggage and a porter to convey it to the train and find our seats I would double the amount. He worked for his tip. I had the party stand together near the door out of the way of the luggage and impress upon them the necessity of staying together. The chief porter returned, with another man, the luggage was quickly loaded, and the two men made way for us by pushing the barrow ahead while we formed a solid phalanx behind.

To appreciate fully the efforts that Miss Brown put forward to accomplish even this partial success, it must be remembered that most of the tourists in Paris, like those whom she describes as starting out for a Cook tour to Versailles, had as yet failed to grasp the full measure of the danger and discomfiture that lay before them. Even in her own party there was for some little time no uniformity of conviction in the expediency of her flight. She remarks of the unmarried members of the little group:

None of the girls seemed to realize what it might mean to miss that train, and one of the girls had cried because I took her away from the hotel five minutes before she had an engagement to meet a young man who had shown her many courtesies, who was coming to bid her good-by. I am telling her yet that if we had waited we might have missed that head porter. However, she has become more than reconciled. While we were waiting for the train to leave, another of the girls met an unsophisticated Englishman in the corridor who wished to know the cause of the "remarkable excitement." He informed her that he had just arrived on the Continent to take his holiday!

The girls did not realize the effects of the war until they were unable to buy kodak films and chocolate candy. But we felt that those inconveniences were very small considerations compared with the distress in which many of our fellow countrymen found themselves.

On arrival at The Hague the party found everything delightfully different from the panic and chaos of Paris. With utmost celerity and comfort they were taken to their hotel and made at ease. Calling the next morning upon the American Minister at the capital, Miss Brown was agreeably surprised to find him to be Dr. Henry Van Dyke—"the most princely gentleman it has ever been my good fortune to meet." She was assured at once that her party was not in the slightest danger there, and was promised the earliest intelligence that might be of importance to her in regard to



With your mind's eye, just look about your house. Now, really, don't you need another room here or there? A den? A children's playroom? A sewing room? Why not divide a large room—make two rooms of it? Then, too, there's the attic and the basement: Why don't you partition off a room or two there with

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Think of the five layers of tough fibre boards, cemented into one permanent sheet with hot asphalt under tons of pressure—thoroughly *moisture proofed outside.* We use 5 layers because it gives us that much more strength than the usual 2 or 3 layers. Takes the place of lath and plaster. Does away with their dust, dirt, and muss. Anyone who can use a saw and hammer can nail Utility Wall Board to studding and joists.

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the sailing facilities. Other refugees were now arriving almost hourly from different points of the Continent, all having had more or less unpleasant experiences:

Four young men who had filled their automobile full of women and children had their car and chauffeur requisitioned, and were compelled to take first one train and then another, and finally walk across the border, carrying heavy luggage with them. Many had changed cars six or seven times in a day's travel, and had stood for hours packed in narrow corridor trains, with no food and no place to sit. We heard of an American woman who became separated from her maid when she had gone to look for baggage. She came to Amsterdam without a change of clothes and without money enough for a week's board.

The greatest inconvenience was about money. In Holland, as in Paris, the silver and small change seemed to have disappeared as if by magic.

Holland passed an emergency law, making paper money legal tender and making it a penal offense to refuse it. But at the hotel, at the embassy, and everywhere I went I saw American men of affairs, who had been accustomed to having all the money they wished, in desperation, because they could not get one cent on any kind of a letter of credit. Thanks to the American Express, and the fact that I had provided myself with plenty of checks of small denominations, I had no trouble either in Paris or in Holland. But I made it a rule to cash a check every time I thought of it, in order to be sure to keep plenty of money on hand.

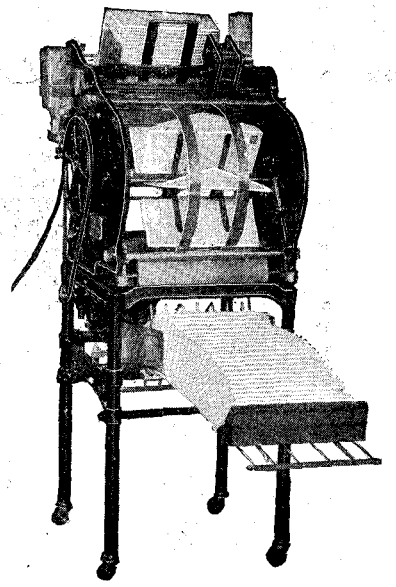
At news that England was almost certain to become involved in the war, the worried young lady made inquiries at once at the Holland-American Line offices, in Rotterdam. Nothing could be done in advance, but she was advised that there was extreme likelihood that many of the passages already engaged would not be taken up, and so might be secured for her party at the last moment. But even at this juncture the party came marvelously close to catastrophe, as she relates:

When I returned to The Hague that night I picked up a Dutch paper with an advertisement in English from a transportation company organized to meet the emergency. It stated that upon the advice of the United States and Canada, arrangements were being made for ships to sail immediately for New York. An address was given in Rotterdam, and a postscript stated that American Express checks would be accepted, and that it was advisable to book passage before Wednesday night.

The next morning, after I was drest, it came to me like an inspiration not to apply for that passage without consulting Dr. Van Dyke.

When I showed Dr. Van Dyke the advertisement, he threw up his hands and said that it had just been brought to his attention, that he had found it to be a bogus company, and some Americans had already been victimized.

We were constantly hearing rumors that the Holland-America liners would not sail. But on Thursday morning five



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will pay for itself in a short time with any concern that mails over 500 envelopes per day. Great claims have been made for mailing machines. No other machine made can compare in all around efficiency with The Pence.

Think Over These Points:

Only one operator required.
Seals and affixes stamps on 6,000 envelopes per hour.
Places stamps in any desired position.
Affixes as many stamps as desired.
Uses stamps as furnished by the government in rolls.
No cost for re-rolling stamps.
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You can seal with it alone.
You can stamp with it alone.
You can stamp and seal with it in one operation.

It took us two years of actual daily use in a number of offices to prove to ourselves that The Pence was positively the best mailing machine in the world.

We want you to prove to yourself the truth of our claims right in your own mailing department so you can see wherein The Pence saves you money and produces the most perfect work of any mailing machine on the market.

Write now and tell us about your mailing department and we will *show you* where The Pence is different and will fit into your work.

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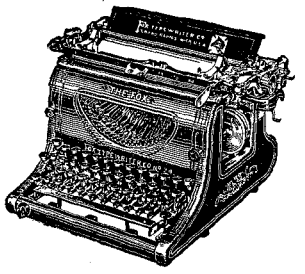
PENCE MAILING MACHINE CO., Dept. D-1, Minneapolis, Minn.

We Want Men Willing to Work on Commission

TO REPRESENT US IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY



High class men, Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Bank Cashiers, Clerks, Traveling Salesmen, Telegraph Operators, Farmers, Students, and all other honest, capable men, can find permanent, high-class employment (either full time or a few hours each day or evening) helping us sell Fox Typewriters in every city or town in the United States and Canada.

We have no free "Sample Outfits" to distribute and only those willing and able to pay $10.00 down and $5.00 monthly for first typewriter (to be furnished by us at lowest wholesale price) need reply. We insist on this in order to get good men.

Your first typewriter is your personal property for your personal use. All future typewriters for trial purposes (as many as you need) furnished free. All advertising and electrotypes free. Letter heads, envelopes and moving picture slides, with your name on, at actual cost.

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From The Literary Digest for Sept. 5.
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FOOD PRODUCTS
MAIL ORDER SERVICE

We group in this column advertising of food specialties, products which can not be bought everywhere, believing that our readers will avail themselves of the great convenience of mail order buying and the assurance of quick delivery either by express or by parcel post : :

VILLAGE VIEW APPLES
From Old Virginia

Grown in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia
Where Nature has Blest the Soil

The peculiar soil and the crisp balmy mountain air give them their delicious flavor. Ripened on trees, packed in a cleanly way in strong cushioned boxes and shipped direct to you from the orchard—no cold storage—no middleman. We only pack perfect apples and deliver them to you for less than you pay a dealer for the "polished" vender's kind.

We have satisfied customers in 40 states, many of whom have written us expressing their appreciation of these delicious apples. Unconditionally guaranteed to satisfy.

THIS BOX $4

WINESAPS and ALBERMARLE PIPPINS

One hundred of one variety to each box—$4.00. No assortments. Specify variety. Express prepaid in U.S. Your holiday gifts will be favorably received if you send a box of Village View Apples. We will ship in time for Halloween, Thanksgiving, Christmas or New Year. Our patrons who tried this plan last year were delighted with results. Our output is limited—order today. References, Peoples National Bank, Lynchburg, Va. Write your name, post office and express office plainly. Remit money order or check. Address

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T. M. HORSLEY, Owner

EXPRESS PAID

Your Opportunity

The spirit of unrest due to the high cost of living has prompted Postmaster-General Burleson to conduct experiments in ten cities in all parts of the country to ascertain whether the residents in these cities could be induced to buy foods by mail in cooperation with the Post Office Department.

The Postmasters in these cities are unanimous in declaring that this experiment has proven a great success. You, too, should avail yourself of the great convenience of mail order food buying. Of course you will have to apply at your local Post Office for information about perishable foods such as eggs, butter, etc. In many instances you will be able to save considerably in the cost of your food and be assured of fresh supplies at regular intervals. Again, you can secure by mail, products of certain localities, which are noted throughout the country, and which are not sold in regular grocery stores, due to limited supply or to the fact that they can not be carried in stock excepting for short periods.

If you are interested in the mail order food business, either as a producer looking for customers or as a consumer, we will be very glad to send you full information. We have on hand the names of producers of specially selected nuts, hams, bacons, sausages, grape fruit, apples, oranges, tea, candy, dried fruits, etc.

Mail Order Food Department

The Literary Digest

of the party and I went to Rotterdam to investigate conditions, and try again for a Holland-America passage. In the meantime, I had cashed checks every time I passed an American Express correspondent bank and had enough Dutch money to make a cash deposit on my passage.

When we arrived at the office, we found that Germany had just signed an agreement to allow the *Nieuw Amsterdam* to sail unmolested, provided the line agreed to take no German citizens aboard. Three of the party stayed at the counter as a constant reminder of our application, while I took the other two with me to the American Express office to get more money. When we returned, we found that berths had been given us for eight. Before we left, two more had been placed, and we were assured that we stood a fair chance for three more the next day.

When we arrived at The Hague there was great excitement in the party when they were told we had secured passage. But I believe that some of the girls were secretly disappointed not to have the distinction of being conveyed home by Uncle Sam's ships.

Early Friday morning we were all off for Rotterdam with our luggage, determined to camp with the Holland-America Line all day in order to secure the three more berths necessary to take the entire party home. The cabin clerk was faithful to his promise, and gave us the additional room. We met Americans all day, some going on our ship, and very happy, others much discouraged over conditions and their inability to get money on letters of credit.

At 7:40 P.M. we were on the dock in an eager, surging mass of Americans ready to go on board, when the gates were opened.

We sailed at 3:20 A.M. The first day out was exciting. Many people on board feared we might be intercepted and turned back at any moment. As we passed out into the Channel we were approached by four Dutch torpedo-boat destroyers. They warned the captain of the mines in the Channel. At about 10 o'clock we were hailed by three English destroyers, who came racing toward us from the distance like veritable fiends. As soon as they saw our colors and passed greetings they allowed us to proceed. When we reached Dover we stopt. An English patrol-boat drew up, an officer came aboard and examined our papers. We saw what seemed to be in the mist a whole fleet of war-ships in the direction of Calais. Later on in the day we were stopt again by three English torpedo-boats, and I heard an officer say through the megaphone, "Any one aboard who speaks English?"

The captain answered, "Ay, ay, sir." The man with the megaphone then said, "Have you seen any German warships?" The captain answered, "No." Then we were warned of the dangers in the Channel, and told to draw nearer the shore as we approached Plymouth.

At Plymouth we stopt by special arrangement to take on the royal mail, and found a few passengers waiting for us, who had been unable to reach Rotterdam to board the ship. At last our bow was turned toward the broad Atlantic, and we felt that we were really homeward bound.

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A Supplement to the August 29th issue of The Literary Digest has been printed. It will be mailed to all automobile sales agents, garages, etc.

Men of education and good standing are the distributors of automobiles. Thousands of such men read The Literary Digest.

There are many new makes of cars for the year 1915. These new cars, as well as many of the old ones, need men of the type reached by The Literary Digest to sell their product.

Write us to-day for a copy of the Automobile Supplement which contains 59 pages of advertising. All being of personal interest to the man who wants to open up an automobile agency.

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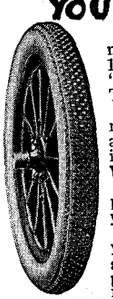
Don't Throw Away Your Worn Tires



For over three years French and German motorists have been getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles out of their tires by "half-soling" them with Steel Studded Treads.

In eight months 20,000 American motorists have followed their example and are **saving $50. to $200. a year** in tire expense.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Too Well Prepared.—"My dear old fellow! What's the matter? The sea's like a duck-pond!"

"I know, old boy—but I've taken six—different—remedies."—*Punch.*

He Knew.—THE "SWANKY" ONE—"I'm smoking a terrible lot of cigars lately."

THE OTHER (with conviction)—"You're right, if that's one of them."—*Tit-Bits.*

Weather or No.—"Now tell us," sternly demanded the young legal luminary whose brow overhung like the back of a snapping-turtle, addressing the cowering witness, "what was the weather, if any, upon the afternoon in question?"—*Puck.*

Prerequisites.—"Tommy," said the Sunday-school teacher, who had been giving a lesson on the baptismal covenant, "can you tell me the two things necessary to baptism?"

"Yes'm," said Tommy, "water and a baby."—*Western Mail.*

Parallel Case.—"Oh, doctor, I have sent for you, certainly; still, I must confess that I have not the slightest faith in modern medical science."

"Well," said the doctor, "that doesn't matter in the least. You see, a mule has no faith in the veterinary surgeon, and yet he cures him all the same."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Can You Blame Her?—"How is the law made?" asked the instructor in United States history.

"Oh," replied the maiden, cheerfully. "the Senate has to ratify it; and then the President has to—has to veto it; and then the House of Representatives has to"—she hesitated for a moment, and knit her pretty forehead.

"Oh, yes! I remember now," she said. "The House of Representatives has to adjourn until the next session!"—*Youth's Companion.*

Strategy.—Hans and Fritz, two small boys, had gone to the rink to skate. Hans's overcoat hampered him and he wanted to get rid of it. The German coat-room person does not check your coat unless you pay your fee. The fee was only a penny, but Hans did not have the penny. He was at a loss.

"Huh! it's dead easy," spoke up Fritz. "Give me your overcoat. I'll take it to the man at the checking place and say I found it. He'll put it away. When you are ready to go home you go to him and ask if anybody has turned a lost overcoat in to him. Then, of course, you'll get yours."—*New York Evening Post.*

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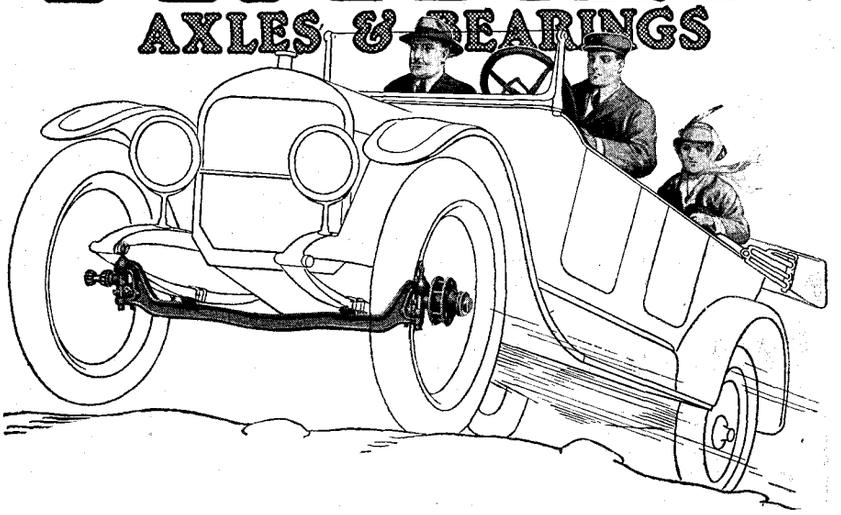

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

BUILDING RAILROADS IN AFRICA

WHAT Louis R. Freeman calls "the railroad conquest of Africa" is discust by him in an interesting article in *The Review of Reviews*. Vast schemes are in contemplation for the Dark Continent. At present their accomplishment is confined almost wholly to the northern and southern ends, but altogether some 25,000 miles of road have been constructed. Along the coast the beginnings have been made of railways at several points between the northern and southern ends of the vast continent. Under construction are now nearly 2,000 miles. Mr. Freeman believes that at least one line will traverse the entire length of the continent before any north and south transcontinental road is ever built in Asia, Australia or America. Most important of these African systems is that in the South, of which Mr. Freeman says:

"Three administrations—the Cape Government, the Central South African (representing the Transvaal and Free State Governments), and the Natal Government—taken over and consolidated under State management at the time of the South African Union in 1910, form one of the largest systems under the direction of a single man in the world. The work of W. W. Hoy in bringing order out of the South African railway chaos, and making the lines under his management the leading factor in the development of their tributary territory, is worthy of comparison with that of James J. Hill in the American Northwest. The fact that the States of the South African Union—hitherto very backward in agricultural development—have more than doubled their production of fruits and grains in the last five years is the best commentary on the success of the regenerative movement led by the railway.

"South African railway construction was inaugurated with the beginning of a sixty-three-mile line from Cape Town to Wellington in 1857. Intermittent development continued until 1872, when the Cape Colony Government took over all of the completed lines. Active railway extension may be said to date from that time. Early South African construction was almost entirely directed toward one objective—the great mining and consuming centers in the north. First Kimberley and its diamonds, was the goal; then the Rand, with its gold. Kimberley was the magnet which deflected the western line through the Karoo, the most arid district in South Africa, instead of across the fertile regions to the southwest. Kimberley was reached in 1884, and a few years later, following the discovery of gold on the Rand, lines were built to connect with those constructed by the Boers in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The main part of the Transvaal business, however, was done by a line that had been pushed through Natal from Durban, which offered a much shorter route to the coast.

"These three systems all figured prominently in the Boer War, the Africanders for some time holding not only their own lines in the Transvaal and Orange Free State, but considerable lengths of the Natal and Cape Colony lines as well. The control of rail transportation was the fiercest object of contention during this sanguinary struggle, as a result of which such portions of the lines as fell within the war zone were greatly damaged, principally through the dynamiting of bridges and culverts. Practically all of this part of the South African system has been rebuilt throughout since the war.

"Generally speaking, all of the South African railways, like most pioneering ventures, were run at a loss during their earlier years. With the tremendous wave of advancement and prosperity which swept over the country following the discovery of gold on the Rand, this was changed, and up to the time of the war—1899, 1900—all of the roads, in addition to financing heavy extensions, paid handsome dividends. The heavy slump which followed the war was responsible for several lean years for the railways, and it is only since about 1907 that they have been paying as well as in the '90s.

"The most striking fact in connection with the growth of the South African railways has been the way in which their development has followed that of the mines. It was the locality of the gold and the diamonds which dictated the route of the trunk lines, and it has been the carrying of supplies to the mining centers which has been the main source of the prosperity these railways have enjoyed for many years.

"Active extension was kept up by all of the South African systems during both good and bad years, so that in 1910, when they were consolidated at the time of the formation of the Union of South Africa, they had a total of over 7,000 miles open to traffic. Of this, 3,329 miles were in Cape Colony, 998 in Natal, 1,728 in the Transvaal, and 987 in the Orange Free State. The combined systems at that time represented a total expenditure of over $225,000,000. Since 1910 from one to two hundred miles of new line have been opened each year, at an increased capital expenditure of from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000 annually. The total mileage at the present time is very close to 8,000, with construction in progress or sanctioned that will bring the aggregate up to 10,000 miles within a very few years. This does not include the 3,000 miles of the Rhodesian system, which will be referred to presently."

ELECTRIC POWER IN COAL MINES

A striking fact in industrial electricity is the increasing substitution of electric traction for steam and mule power in coal mines. Electricity is coming more and more into use in mines, not only for haulage, but for hoisting, pumping, ventilating, lighting, driving compressors, and for furnishing power to breakers. *The Journal of Commerce* says that "where there was one electric locomotive in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania a decade ago, there are now a dozen." Where formerly were hundreds of feet of trolley wire, "are now many miles." Millions of dollars have been spent on electrical locomotives, power-houses and heavier rail. The writer says further:

"The network of tracks in the anthracite mines has spread until the underground mileage exceeds that of the so-called "anthracite roads" on the surface. Some 15,000 horses and mules are still employed in and around the anthracite mines, but this is 1,500 less than the high figures in 1905. Compressed air, steam, and electric locomotives are rapidly replacing them, but especially the latter. In the decade since 1903 the number of electric locomotives in the anthracite mines has increased from 84

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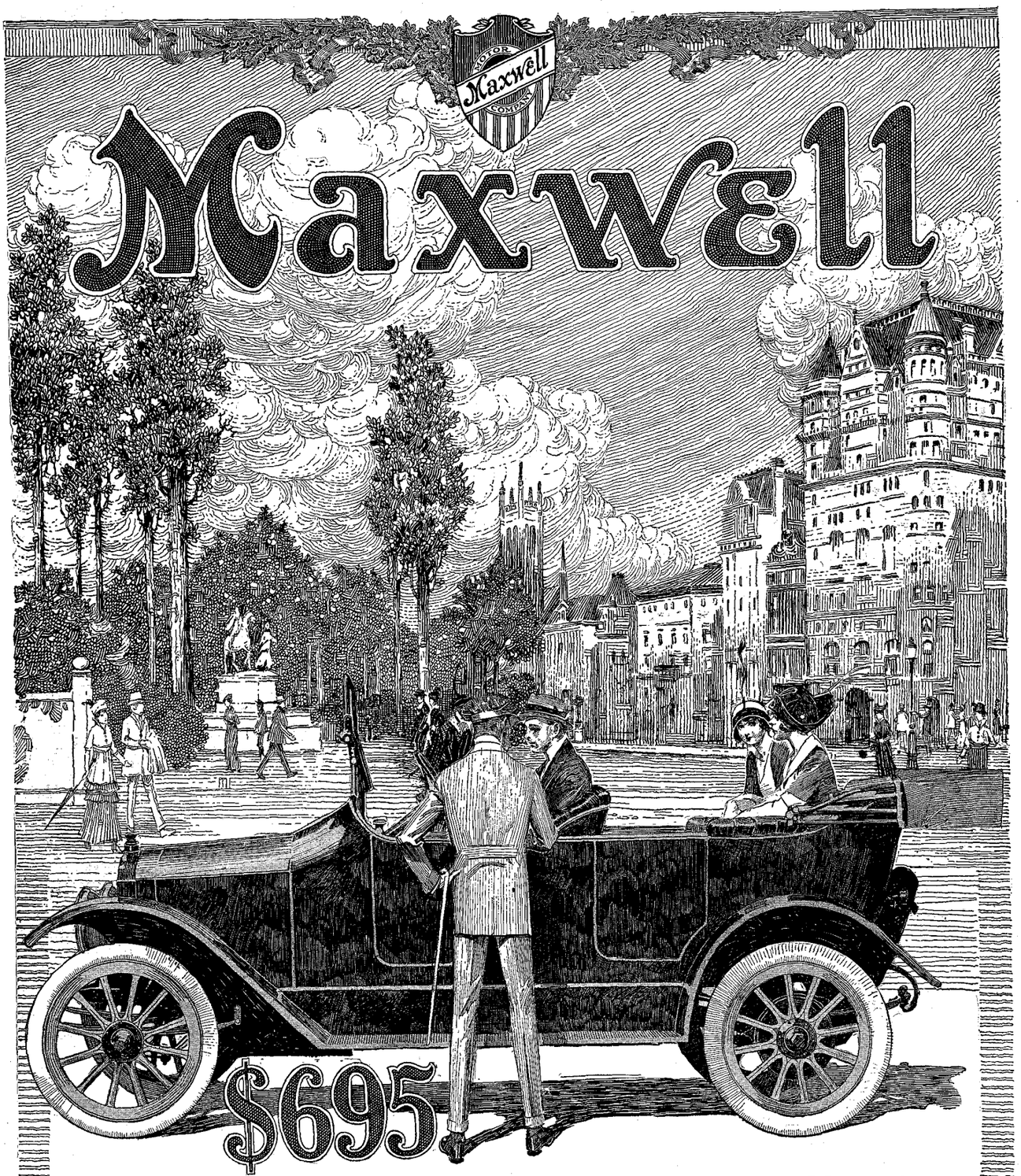

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to 707, that of steam locomotives grew from 49 to 575, and of compressed-air locomotives from 67 to 163. In the volume of work done, electricity is now in the lead.

"Managers of anthracite coal mining companies say that the mules will never be entirely superseded. There will always be certain kinds of work which can be done more satisfactorily and more economically by animal muscle than by any form of mechanical power. In the gangways producing small quantities of coal the installation of electricity would be impracticable and wasteful. But the resources of the large mining companies have enabled them to install electric haulage systems which are not possible in the case of the small, individual operators, and the economy thus effected tends to keep down and steady the retail price.

"The use of the new force has brought with it the employment of a new class of skilled labor and the necessity for heavier tracks, and the mobilization of longer trains of mine cars than the mules could haul has tended to a greater complexity of operation. For a ten-ton locomotive a rail weighing 25 pounds to the yard is prescribed as a minimum, but a 45-pound rail is recommended. With the miles of track that have to be laid and relaid, this means a great expense.

"Electric traction also introduces new engineering tasks in the matter of grades. The number of mules can be increased at certain places to meet the exigencies of the grades, but the capabilities of a locomotive remain constant, and grades have to be reduced accordingly. Tho it can climb a 12 per cent., or even a 15 per cent., grade with heavy rails, a locomotive can not be called upon to perform economically, on long runs, against grades of more than 6 or 7 per cent. Consequently there has been a great deal of work and great expense incurred in levelling the floors in the gangways.

"In a mine gangway the location of the trolley-wire is not as simple a matter as it is above ground, for space is very limited. The wire must be installed in such a manner that it will cause the least possible interference with the free passage of men and animals. The character of the overhead work has an important bearing upon the successful operation of the locomotive.

"A mine-haulage system has to have a regular schedule, and keeping such schedules involves employing well-paid men who are capable of running things smoothly. One needs only to pay a visit to the mines to see how the whole aspect of mining has been changed by the introduction of electricity."

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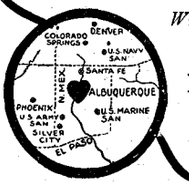

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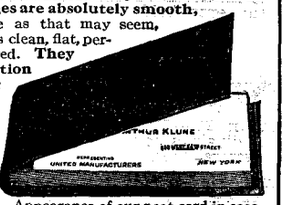

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CURRENT EVENTS

European War

August 20.—The van of the German Army arrives at Brussels.

The French are reported to have retaken Mülhausen in Alsace.

August 21.—The Germans enter Brussels in force.

The French soldiers in Lorraine are hard prest and reported to be falling back steadily.

August 22.—Japan is said to have abandoned hope of a reply from the Kaiser to her ultimatum and is preparing for war.

The Treasurer of Brussels refuses to satisfy the German demand for a war levy of $40,000,000, claiming it to be a flagrant violation of The Hague treaty.

Tho still holding Mülhausen, the French line east of the Vosges Mountains, is badly shattered.

August 23.—Japan declares war upon Germany. Germans occupy Lunéville in France.

Zeppelin Z8 is officially reported to have been destroyed by French shells in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle.

Reports from Austria indicate a withdrawal of troops from Servia and Bosnia, in preparation for concentration against the Russian invaders.

August 24.—The situation in France and Belgium is reported to be as follows: The French War Office admits a defeat along the border and says that Lunéville, Blamont, and Cirey are in the hands of the enemy and that the French forces are intrenched around Nancy. The army from Amance and Dieulounard is attacking the German forces which marched into the Duchy of Luxemburg. Another army from the region around Sedan is attacking the German corps marching between the Lesse and Meuse rivers. A third army from the Chimay region is moving to attack the German right between the Sambre and the Meuse. It is supported by an English army which set out from around Mons. The battle on the French side has been going on for more than twenty-four hours. The French lines are engaged in desperate conflict and the losses on both sides are heavy.

The Russian Army is said to have taken Gumbinnen, Ortelsburg, Johannisburg, and Insterburg, and to be advancing on Königsberg.

August 26.—The French Cabinet resigns in a body and is reconstructed on broader lines to meet the demands of the present emergency.

It is reported that the left of the Allies' line, to the north, has fallen back slightly, but that the center holds firm, advancing steadily.

General Foreign

August 20.—General Carranza enters Mexico City as a Provisional President.

August 21.—The first formal congregation of cardinals is held in Rome, to arrange for the electoral conclave.

August 22.—The body of Pope Pius X. is entombed in St. Peter's, Rome.

August 23.—Generals Carranza and Zapata confer with regard to future harmonious action.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

August 22.—The Senate passes a bill for the purchase of 15,000,000 ounces of silver. The Vice-President establishes a precedent by adjourning the Senate until Monday, owing to the lack of a quorum.

August 24.—The United States Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil Company, and the United Fruit Company, notify the Government of their intention to put their fleets under the American flag.

August 25.—The House adopts resolutions requiring the attendance of absentees and imposing salary reductions for failure to comply.

David R. Francis, ex-Governor of Missouri, declines the post of Minister to Argentina.

GENERAL

August 20.—The women's peace parade movement in New York City receives the approval of the President.

August 21.—Colonel Roosevelt withdraws his indorsement of Harvey D. Hinman for Governor of New York.

August 25.—Arrangements are perfected for the opening of four public markets in New York City on September 1, for the sale of food supplies direct from producers to consumers.

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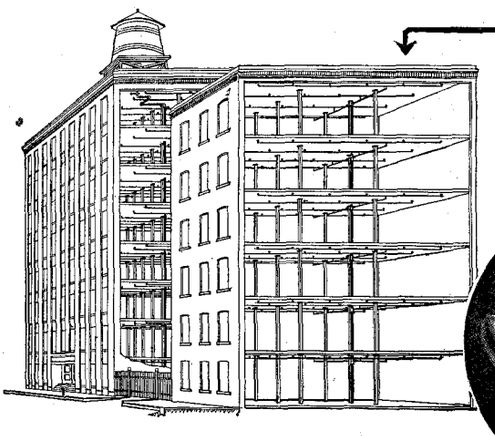

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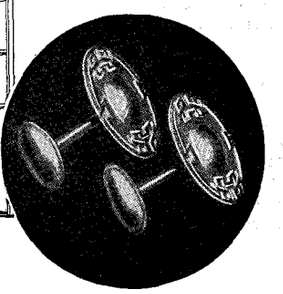

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